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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XVIII NO. 147— BOMBAY, SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA

COUNTRY WANTS MEN OF ACTION & NOT MEN OF LEARNING

MRS. CAPTAIN AND MRS. MUNSHI JAILED-

Sentenced To 3 Months' S. I. EACH.

HEARTY SEND-OFF WHEN REMOVED TO JAIL.

Hundreds Of Ladies Visit Police Cell.

"NO HIGHER CAREER FOR YOUTH THAN TO DIE FOR COUNTRY."

—:o:—

Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, Vice-President of the "War Council" and the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and Sjt. Noormahomed Vallibhoy, Editor of the "Congress Bulletin", were arrested by the Lamington Road Police on Friday morning.

The arrests were carried out at the Congress House at 11-15 a.m. in a dramatic manner.

Mrs. Munshi was in conversation with Sardar Vallabhbhai, the Acting Congress President, when the police arrived at the Congress House.

"Well, I must be going" said Mrs. Munshi to the Sardar when Deputy Inspectors Paul and Shet told her that she was under arrest.

VALLABHBHAI OR VALLIBHOY.

One of the police officers addressing the Acting Congress President said: "I want Noormahomed Vallibhoy."

Sardar Vallabhbhai retorted amidst laughter "I am Vallabhbhai, you can take any one of us."

Mrs. Munshi and Sjt. Noormahomed Vallibhoy were then marched to the waiting motor car which conveyed them to the Esplanade lock-up.

Tender parting scenes were witnessed at the Congress House when ladies and volunteers garlanded Mrs. Munshi and Sjt. Noormahomed before they were taken away.

LIBERTY OR DEATH.

Before her arrest Mrs. Munshi gave the following message to a "Chronicle" representative: "Let it be liberty or death for us. Carry on the fight to a finish."

With Friday's arrests the police have taken away the whole of the third "War Council" consisting of

Mrs. Perin Captain, President,
Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, Vice-President,
Sjt. G. P. Mahashabde and
Sjt. Indrajit Thakore, Secretaries and
Sjt. Noormahomed Vallibhoy, Editor of the "Bulletin".

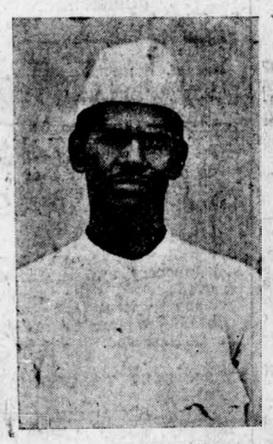
The B. P. C. C. has appointed the fourth "War Council" with Sjt. Dhirajlal C. Mody as President and Sjt. Shrikant D. Palekar as Secretary.

Unprecedented scenes were witnessed in the Esplanade Police Court on Friday during the trial of the two Congress lady workers, Mrs. Perin Captain and Mrs. Lilavati Munshi who were charged with three other leaders under sections 109 and 188 with defying the Chief Magistrate's Order. The Court room was filled with ladies of all leading communities of the city who attired in their gold mohur coloured saris, the regulation uniform of the Desh Sevikas came to hear the case against their sister co-workers in a large number. Although the Court room doors were closed and guarded they succeeded in persuading claps from those present, even to have only a glimpse at their sisters.

When Mrs. Perin Captain and Mrs. Lilavati Munshi came to the Court at 11-30 a.m. escorted by Inspector Naden they were received with lusty cheers and thunderiny claps from those present, even the police court lawyers and counsel joining them. Mrs. Captain and Mrs. Munshi received the compliments with smiles, but immediately after taking her seat Mrs. Captain requested those who cheered to hold silence in the Court and not to disturb the proceedings. She also urged them not to make any demonstration after the judgment was delivered. This had a salutary effect and dead silence prevailed till after the judgment the leaders were removed to the cells on the ground floor.

Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, Vice-President of "War Council" who was sentenced to 3 months' simple imprisonment.

FROM "SUB." TO "WAR COUNCILLOR."



G. B. Mahashabde, Joint Secretary of the War Council who was sentenced to 5 months' R.I., is the third member of "Nawakal" staff to go to jail.

ACCUSED "INTRODUCED".

Mr. D. N. D. Khandalavala, the Magistrate took his seat at 11-40 a.m., and Mr. H. B. Spencer, Police Prosecutor, proceeded with the case. In his opening speech he introduced to the Court the different leaders, and said Mrs. Captain was the President of the "War Council" of the B. P. C. C. and she took up this position after the prosecution of the last President, Mr. G. V. Kapadia on the 19th June last. Mrs. Lilavati Munshi was the Vice-President since the 3rd June. After the convictions of the last Secretaries Messrs. Manjrekar and Dhurandhare on the 17th June, Messrs. G. P. Mahashabde and Indrajit Thakore accused Nos. 3 and 4 took up their duties as secretaries. The fifth accused, Noormohmed Vallibhoy, became the Printer and Publisher of the "Congress Bulletin" after the conviction of the last publisher, Mr. Gandhi. The accused were charged under section 188 and 109, viz., defying the Order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate and abetment thereto. Mrs. Captain had been the member of the "War Council" before, but she was not arrested with the War Coun-

(Continued on page 9).

DAYALJIBHAI GIVEN 1 YEARS R. I.

—:o:—

For Inciting People

PRINTER CHARGED FOR CONTEMPT OF COURT.

SURAT, July 4.

The trial of Mr. Dayalji N. Desai, President of the Surat District Congress Committee, on a charge under Section 117, I.P.C. (inciting people to commit a breach of Ordinance 5) by publishing an appeal in the "Satyagraha Patrika" was held this morning in the Jail compound before the City Magistrate, Mr. Shaikh. The first prosecution witness. Mr. Bhailal, Printer and Publisher of the "Satyagraha Patrika", having refused to reply to the questions of the public Prosecutor and the court, the Magistrate directed his arrest on a charge of contempt of Court.

Delivering judgment at noon the Magistrate sentenced Mr. Dayalji to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200, in default three months' further imprisonment.

Immediately after Mr. Dayalji's trial Inspector Karanjawala intimated Mr. Bhailal (who had already been arrested on a charge of contempt of court) that there were two more charges against him under Section 117 and breach of Ordinance 7, regarding payment of land revenue, in connection with articles in the Satyagraha Patrika".—A. P.

TAKE A SEAT ON WORKING COMMITTEE

—:o:—

Says Sardar To Malaviaji.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Acting President of the Congress, has sent the following letter to Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—

Bombay, July 4.

My Dear Malaviyaji,—

I find from the Press that you had sent me a telegram offering your assistance to me by becoming a member of the Working Committee in view of the Government declaring it an unlawful body. I have not yet received that telegram which perhaps may not be delivered at all. I heartily welcome your offer and have decided under the powers vested in me as Acting President to accept your offer with thanks and hereby nominate you on the Working Committee to fill the vacancy created by Pandit Motilal's absence. I am sure your prompt and patriotic action will be highly appreciated by the nation.

Vallabhbhai Patel.

MRS. GANDHI'S PICKETING TELLS.

—:o:—

BULSAR, July 4.

The Bulsar police have arrested nine men on a charge of picketing liquor shop in Bulsar.

Picketing of foreign cloth shops in Surat by ladies continues under the leadership of Mrs. Kasturbai Gandhi. On account of the picketing the Mota Mandir cloth dealers have closed their shops for five days till Saturday. They are holding conferences among themselves to decide further course of action.—A. P.

STUDENTS ARRESTED.

—:o:—

BENARES, July 4.

Four students were arrested today for distributing copies of the Congress Working Committee's resolution regarding "duties of the police and military."—A. P.

Noormahomed Vallibhoy, a College Student, who left studies to strive for the freedom of his country. He is the third Editor of the "Congress Bulletin" to go to all in Bombay.

NO CAREER HIGHER THAN FIGHTING FOR COUNTRY'S FREEDOM

—:o:—

Mr. Noormahomed Vallibhoy gave the following message before being taken away to the Jail:—

I appeal to the youths of Bombay and particularly the student community, not to lag behind their other brethren in this great struggle for the freedom of our Motherland.

Comrades, do not think about your future careers. Remember There can be no career higher for youth than to die fighting for the liberation of the country. Do not be afraid of arrest. Let repression and convictions be the landmarks to the road to liberty.

LALA DUNICHAND ARRESTED.

—:o:—

"Under Criminal Law Amendment Act."

LAHORE, July 4.

Lala Dunichand, Bar-at-Law, the well-known Congress leader in the Punjab was arrested shortly before midnight yesterday in his bed. The arrest, it is understood, is made under the Criminal Law Amendment Act. It is learnt that at the time of the arrest Lala Dunichand was not a member of any associations declared illegal.—Free Press.

BOMBAY—POONA LINE BLOCKED.

TRAINS DIVERTED VIA DHOND AND MANMAD.

The Chief Transportation Superintendent, Victoria Terminus, G. I. P. Railway, wires under date July 4:—

"Due to subsidence of tracks near the Battery Hill cabin on the Bhore Ghauts owing to heavy rain important trains for the South East are being diverted, via Dhond and Manmad. Some passenger trains are being transhipped at the site. Information relating timings is obtainable from A. T. S. Victoria Terminus and station-master, Poona. It is expected that the road will be safe for traffic by noon to-morrow (Saturday) unless rain continues. DECCAN QUEEN CANCELLED.

The "Deccan Queen" and some other trains due to run between Poona and Bombay this morning were cancelled.

The Madras Mail, Madras Express, and Poona Mail were due to arrive at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, at 6-15 a.m., 10-15 a.m., and 11.10 a.m. were diverted via Dhond-Manmad. They would arrive in Bombay about 12 hours late.

The Poona Passenger, Poona Express, and Madras Express which left Victoria Terminus last night (10.45), and to-day at 7.45 a.m. and 1 p.m. respectively as usual, were also diverted.

The Poona Express, Sholapur Express, and Poona Mail which were due to leave from Victoria Terminus at 7.45 a.m., 8.15 a.m. and 4 p.m. to-day, cancelled.

The "Deccan Queen", Poona Passenger, and Sholapur Express which were due to arrive at Victoria Terminus at 10.32 a.m. 5.10 p.m. and 9 p.m. respectively were cancelled.

The "Deccan Queen" due to leave at Victoria Terminus at 5 p.m. to-day will leave as usual; but passengers will be transhipped at Battery Hill station and the train will return to Bombay at about 7.15 p.m.

TRAIN DERAILED AT HOMBAL.

—:o:—

Three Passengers Injured.

Bombay, July 4.

The District Transporting Superintendent, Hubli wires:—

At 20|30 hours on 3rd July, No. 61 Up Mixed derailed at Mile 12|12 between Balaganur and Hombal on the Hotgi branch. Two bogie third class compartments, one break van and one C. G. load capsized and one bogie third and engine tender were derailed. The Electric Telegraph Inspector and three passengers were injured. The cause of the derailment is under enquiry. It is expected that through running will be resumed within 11 hours. Passengers are being transhipped.

'YOUR PLACE IS IN FREEDOM'S FIGHT.'

Sardar Vallabhbhai's Blunt Talk To Students

"COUNTRY WAS MAKING HISTORY AND YOU CAN'T AFFORD TO STAND IDLY BY."

Five thousand College students of Bombay listened to a stirring address of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the Acting Congress President, at Kanubai's Wadi, Kandewadi, on Friday afternoon.

"Do you wish to stand by idly when the whole country is fighting its last battle for freedom" roared the Lion of Gujerat.

"No" came the faint and half-hearted reply.

"Do you know that it was you, the youth of the country, who made the Congress believe that you wanted independence? Do you know that it was you who sent Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Motilal Nehru to the prisons Do you know that your idol Pandit Jawharlal is in jail? Has it ever reached your ears that women are giving their heads to police lathies and hundreds of your sisters are prepared to lay down their lives at the altar of the motherland?" asked the Sardar in ringing tones which moved the whole audience.

"I do not want to argue with you whether at this juncture you should suspend your studies or not. I am not a learned man, certainly not as learned as you are. I am blunt and uncultured. To me there is only one answer to this question. That answer is not that you should shut yourselves in colleges and learn history and methametics while the country is on fire, and everybody is fighting freedom's battle. The little education I have received does not teach me that others should fight the battle and I should enjoy the spoils. If your education teaches you that, then, all I say is it is better to starve than receive such education," declared the Sardar.

Mr. Dhirajlal Mody, the new President of the B.P.C.C., in opening the proceedings hoped that the students of Bombay would give a patient hearing to the frank and open talk which the Sardar would have with them. He also hoped that after hearing the Acting Congress President they would digest his views and decide for themselves as to what part they should take in the present struggle.

ROLLING UP HIS SLEEVES.

Rolling up his sleeves the Sardar began his address by requesting the students to listen to him. He did not know how many among the audience were College students. "All, All," thundered the audience.

"I want to know," said the Sardar, "how many of you are prepared to leave the Colleges."

There was no response from the audience.

"I am glad there is no reply, because I have nothing to say to those who have already left their Colleges", said the Sardar amidst laughter.

The Acting Congress President asked the audience to treat his words as coming from a friend and not an enemy. He had always dreaded addressing College students because they were much more learned and cleaverer than he was. If it came to making speeches and arguing and dissecting and bisecting a question he knew he would have to accept defeat from the College students. After all he was merely a villager and peasant and they were College students (Laughter.)

NO SUGAR COATING.

He would speak bluntly and he did not know how to sugarcoat his words. They were all young men, the future citizens of India. Did they care to study the history of the country for the past one year?

When he entered the meeting place he heard them crying "Inquilab Zindabad" meaning that they were all for revolution. Did they know that they made the Congress believe that the youth were yearning for revolution? Were they aware that the youths were responsible for sending Pandit Motilal to prison? They wanted independence, they wanted revolution, they elected Pandit Jawharlal as the President. But now where is Pandit Jawharlal?

HEARTS HAD BECOME STONES.

He asked the students to honestly say whether at this time their proper place was in the Colleges. He wanted to know whether they felt like writing essays on the French revolution or reading English history, when the country was fighting its last battle for freedom. If the students still thought that their proper place was in the Colleges, all that he could say was that they were either trying to conceal their feelings or their hearts had become stones.

He had received many letters from responsible persons in Bombay that he should exert his influence as Acting President of the Congress to advise the students not to suspend their valuable studies. He wanted to tell them frankly that he held a contrary view. "Have you heard in your Colleges that a lady President of your local Congress Committee has been arrested. And what was her last message. She wants you to keep the national flag flying. If you are in your Colleges from morning till evening, buried in your books, how do you expect to keep any flag flying"? asked Sardar Vallabhbhai.

DO A BIT OF CLEAR THINKING.

Proceeding the Sardar asked the students to look ahead and do a bit of clear thinking. He knew they were pretty clever, he also knew they had a heart. It was no use their declaring hartal to show that they wanted independence. Did they not know that the Congress President and Secretary were jailed and the Working Committee declared illegal The country was making history and he asked them whether they did not desire to contribute a page or even a line to that history? He gave the students credit for their intelligence but if the events in the country failed to move their hearts, he would say that their hearts were out of tune with their intelligence.

He had heard the stock argument that was advanced by those who wanted to remain in colleges. They said: "There are so many others to carry on the fight, why should we join?" This was a silly argument. Did their education teach them that others should fight for them and they should enjoy the benefits of the fight? If that was what they learnt in the Colleges then he would rather starve than go to such Colleges.

YOU COULDN'T AFFORD TO STAND BY.

Continuing the Sardar asked the students how long they could afford to stand by idly. They knew that all their leaders had

(Continued on page 9).

PUNJAB "WAR COUNCILLOR" ARRESTED.

—:o:—

LAHORE, July 3.

Master Mahomed Shafi, Member, Punjab "War Council" and Hadiki were arrested under Section 108 Criminal Procedure Code. —A. P.

"EVERY CONGRESSMAN TO BECOME CONGRESS COMMITTEE."

"Sardar" Lays Programme Before B. P. C. C.

HIS ADVICE TO APPOINT SMALL "WAR COUNCIL."

Addressing the members of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee on Friday morning Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel again voiced his appreciation of the splendid national work done by Bombay.

The Acting President, it is said, laid a programme of future work before the members, particularly emphasising the boycott campaign.

Commenting on the daily arrests of leaders, he advised every member of the B.P.C.C. to be prepared to take up office and then court jail. At the same time he asked them to appoint as small a "War Council" as possible in order to spare leaders and workers for as long a period as possible.

A time will come when every one of you might be arrested and probably even the Congress might be declared unlawful. Then every Congressman becomes a Congress Committee and the struggle will be kept on", he added.

The Sardar addressed the meeting for about half an hour. The meeting was not open to the press.

INTERVIEW TO MR. SLOCOMBE.

In the morning the Acting Congress President gave an appointment to Mr. George Slocombe, Correspondent of the "Daily Herald" of London, for an interview to be held in the evening at 5.

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Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number .... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

Situations Vacant.

THE INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE invite applications for two posts of JUNIOR TESTING ASSISTANTS in the grade of Rs. 90—10—150 at their Technological Laboratory at Matunga. Appointments non-pensionable but with benefit of the Committee's Provident Fund. The selected candidates will be appointed on probation for three months during which period they will receive Rs. 75. Minimum Qualifications:—Intermediate Science Examination with Physics and Chemistry. Applications, stating age, qualifications etc. with copies of testimonials should reach the Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee, Post Box 1002, Bombay, before 15th July 1930.
A 1111

WE want SOME AGENTS to our firm, named "THE REFINED INDIAN INDUSTRIALS, Cannanore, North Malabar, for wholesale and retail, orders. Those who are willing to take this job please note us with one anna stamp.
A R2717

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A R2729

WANTED—AGENTS to sell high class TINNED-TEAS. Best opportunity for patriotic dealers to have RELIABLE QUALITY. Entirely Indian concern. Apply Box No. 2, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 920

WANTED—Candidates to qualify themselves for the Subordinate Engineering Services from the Civil Engineering School, Lucknow, under thoroughly qualified efficient and experienced staff. The institution is managed and maintained by the Hindu Education Society, a Registered Body, the President of which is the Ex-Minister of Education in U. P. The new session commences from July, 1930. Apply for prospectus to PRINCIPAL, Civil Engineering School, Lucknow.
A 910

WANTED—Agents for sale of the remaining shares of ARYAN ASSURANCE LIMITED Registered Office:—7, Mission Row, Block "B" Calcutta. Local Chief Agencies for the life business of the company may be conferred on successful share-selling Agents of the company in the respective localities concerned. For further particulars please apply to:—MR. S. CHATTERJEE, General Manager.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for District Agencies from gentlemen of good social standing to sell the "EVERYMAN" Policy, which permits the assured to stop payment of premiums during illness or disability and offers him a monthly allowance with free medical aid when ill in addition to the full sum assured. Liberal first year and hereditary renewal commission to gentlemen producing good quality business. Apply for descriptive pamphlet, stating age educational qualifications and credentials to the GENERAL MANAGER, Zenith Life Assurance Company, Limited, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
907

SCHOOL MASTERS—A card sent to the following address will bring details of a scheme of great interest and profit to school masters in Bombay and mofussil. Apply Box No. 60, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
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A R2727

IF your efforts to secure suitable appointment have failed, why not enlist assistance of EASTERN SERVICE AGENCY, Wakefield House, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
A R2721

WANTED—A GUJARATI SHORT-HAND TYPIST, accurate, fast and intelligent. Apply personally to-day between 3 and 5 p.m. to ALL-INDIA SWADESHI INFORMATION BUREAU, Alice Building, Hornby Road.
A 1109

WANTED—TYPIST, either sex for one hour daily. Apply with pay required to Box No. 62, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2726

WANTED—Experienced CANVASSERS for Ink, Anti-paint, Vasho, & Paris-Powder, apply personally. The RESEARCH PRODUCTS CO., Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort.
A R2723

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Experienced LECTURER in ACCOUNTANCY and AUDITING for Gregg College, Ahmedabad. Apply enclosing testimonials to PRINCIPAL.
A 1104

WANTED AGENTS on Rs. 50 for The All-India Business Bureau, Ltd., a Swadesi Co. Terms can be settled personally.—Chief Organiser, 91 Fort Street, 2nd Floor, Bombay.
A R2720

WANTED—A GARDEN SUPERINTENDENT for the Darbhanga Raj, Gardens on Rs. 150—10—200 per month, with thorough knowledge of keeping up a Garden laid on the lines of Garden of Versailles. CHIEF MANAGER-RAJ DARBHANGA.
A 994

WANTED—AGENTS everywhere on decent pay and commission. Apply for particulars and samples. Cash security Rs. 5 essential. LAXMI SOAP FATORY, Ahmedabad.
A R 2632

WANTED—The following: (1) A diplomad MEDICAL, and SURGICAL NURSE on a grade of Rs. 100—5—150; (2) Three experienced COMPOUNDERS on a pay of Rs. 30 to 50; (3) One experienced OPERATION THEATRE BOY on a pay of Rs. 30. Free furnished quarters with electric lights will be supplied to all the above staff. Please apply to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Hajee Dawood Hospital, Jetpur (Kathiawar).
A R 2685

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YOUNG experienced GRADUATE, knowing Typewriting Correspondence, seeks EMPLOYMENT. Apply Box "B", Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".

YOUNG experienced and hard-working Parsee SEEKS EMPLOYMENT in any respectable firm, of a Bill Collector and Shop-Assistant. Will furnish security. Appiy Box No. 59, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R2711

GUJARATI YOUTH experienced in Management of Estates, Court Work, Municipal Rules, Rent-collecting, Correspondence, Typewriting, etc., desires SITUATION on moderate terms. Apply to "L", "Bombay Chronicle."
B R2526

AN experienced GRADUATE TEACHER is now free to coach up pupils in all subjects till Matriculation Class. Speciality Mathematics, Science and French. Apply Box No. 61, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
E R 2719

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER MA., spares a few hours in the evening to coach up Matric and High School students in all school subjects. S. L. French. Apply Box No. 58, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R2707

Profession.

IS BOYCOTT—HUMBUG—I have made sales worth 1½ lacks per year for English goods viz., Lubricating Oil, Biscuits, Perfumery, Confectionery, Drugs, Patent Medicines and all Oilman Sotres and now I have left all to be a salesman for Indian Manufacturers. I used to earn Rs. 500 I will be content to get a salary of even Rs. 200 from India. Please write to Box No. 65, Advt. Dept., 'Bombay Chronicle".
P R 2732

Houses & Flats To Let.

TO LET from 1st August, one block on first floor of GUTCH CASTLE (opposite Royal Opera House and Sandhurst Bridge) for vegetarian Hindu family only. Monthly rent Rs. 192. Inquire telephone No. 23692.
C R2716

TWO ROOMS airy and well ventilated and one block of Irani Building No. 20L, for Hindoos, Kennedy Bridge, Girgaum. Apply P. K. IRANI, Shapur House, opposite Hongkong Bank, Fort
C R2724

TO BE LET—One small Office Room in Hornby Road, near Whiteaway's suitable for a Doctor or an Engineer. Apply Box No. 66, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
C 1105

TO LET—TO HINDU-COUPLE, big room with pipe and electric light. Apply Pandit Hajl Kassam Building, Top Floor, above International Motor Workshop, French Bridge, North.
C 1081

TO LET at Tardeo in Chikalwadi Road for Hindus, Block containing 1 drawing, 2 bed rooms, 1 dining room and kitchen, electric lights. Apply JIWANDAS D. SARAYA, C/o Dharamsi Dadachanji and Co., Solicitors, 23, Medows Street, Bombay.
C 700

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WELL-KNOWN Physiculture Expert undertakes residential COACHING. Body Building, Weight Lifting, Music Control, Acrobatic and Nature Cure treatment. Apply Box No. 54, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
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T 1110

AUCTION SALE, TO-MORROW (Sunday) the 6th instant, at 10 a.m. (S.T.) of very valuable teak and blackwood most durable and decent complete Bungalow Furniture, gramophone, Safe (with stand), Singer Sewing machine (hand and foot) carpets, brass and chinaware, E. Lamps, Glassware, crockery, etc., etc. at Chawpatty Sea Face, Babulal Mansion. Near Marina Mansion Auctioneers, VORA & CO., Tele No. 22064.
T R2723

PETROL SAVER "VIX" Model 'B' Rs. 30 each, gives 1/4 or more mileage. Apply:—A. DOSTMAHOMED & CO., 105, Bhandari Street, Bombay 3.
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M WS

KHARAS'S MATHEMATICS COACHING CLASSES for Intermediate, First year and Matric students RE-OPEN July 1930. Excellent results every year. Particulars at Princess High School Lamington Road.
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Lost & Found.

LOST—GOLD CHAIN on Monday last, somewhere in or near Church Gate Street on between Gresham Building (Opp. Flora Fountain) and the Building adjoining Eastern Bank, Hornby Road. Finder will be rewarded. Please see or write MANIAR and Co., Solicitors, 375, Hornby Road (next to Eastern Bank) Fort Bombay.
P.B. R 2783

LOST on 1st instant in neighbourhood of Old Government House, Parel, fully grown Airedale Dog, coat clipped in patches. Reward. Apply ALLUM, 214, Hornby Road.
P.B R 2708

Property For Sale

FOR SALE—Three properties, situate at Dadar valued from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 40,000 for particulars apply to Box No. 56, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N R 2705

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YOUNG GENTLEMAN, educated abroad, wishes to meet educated and broad-minded Muslim or Parsee lady. Write Box No. 64, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
M R 2730

INDEPENDENT Christian youth desires to correspond with poor but fair active and educated young Lady (Bombay or Poona with view of marriage. Please apply Box No. 51, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
M R2693

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2 (6)

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(1)

Public Notices.

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WANTED.

(i) A CHIEF OFFICER on Rs. 300—20—460 (H. R. 30 plus Conveyance allowance Rs. 30) with experience in administration preferably in local bodies etc., must be a Graduate preferably in Engineering.

(ii) A B.E. (Civil) to work as Municipal Engineer on Rs. 160—15—250 plus Rs. 30 as fixed allowance. Candidate should be experienced in buildings, roads and drainage work etc., and acquainted with Mun. routine.

(iii) An ACCOUNTANT on Rs. 70—5—150. One who has passed the accountancy course and has got previous experience of Municipal accounts will be preferred.

Applicants should apply in writing stating age, caste and previous experience with testimonials on or before 20th July, 1930.

(Sd.) MANEKJI JIWANJI BHATHENA,
President,
Kurla City Municipality.
1094

Public Notices.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

APPOINTMENT OF UNIVERSITY REGISTRAR.

Applications are hereby invited for the post of Registrar of the University of Bombay. Applicants must be Graduates of a statutory Indian University or any University in Great Britain, or Ireland, preferably above the age of 30, and should have experience of administrative work in a Government or other large Public Office extending over a period of at least 5 years.

2. The salary offered is from Rs. 750 to a maximum of Rs. 1,000 according to qualifications, rising by annual increments of Rs. 50 in case the salary is fixed below the maximum, with benefits of the University Provident Fund at the rate of 6 1/4 per cent. of the salary to be contributed by the subscriber and an equal sum to be contributed by the University.

3. The term of office of the University Registrar shall be two years. The applicant if appointed shall be eligible for re-appointment at the end of the expiry of his term of office. Applications stating age, nationality, date and place of birth, and giving full particulars of academic and other qualifications of administrative experience, and accompanied by SIX spare copies of the application and of each of the testimonials must be forwarded in sealed covers addressed to the Registrar, University of Bombay, and superscribed "Appointment of University Registrar," so as to reach him "not later than the 31st July 1930." Persons in Government service who desire to apply for the post should submit their applications through their official superiors.

4. The successful candidate will be required to produce a certificate of age and physical fitness before joining the appointment.

By Order,
FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
Offg. University Registrar,
Bombay, 4th July, 1930.
1102

GOVERNMENT COMMERCIAL CLASSES.

The above classes, both Day and Evening, have started work from the 16th June. For particulars and admission, apply to the Principal, Elphinstone High School, Bombay.
1108

ANNOUNCEMENT.

We have pleasure to announce that we have been appointed SOLE MONOPOLISTS for India for Photo Products manufactured by the well-known firm GEVAERT PHOTO PRODUCTION N. V. OUDE GOD ANTWERP BELGIUM.
and all enquiries in future should be directed to us.
MANGALBHOY & COMPANY,
Ismail Building's,
Hornby Road, Fort,
BOMBAY.
1103

NOTICE.

WANTED for NAWANAGAR STATE, Medical Service, 2 ANGLO-INDIAN NURSES, qualified as follows:—(1) General Nursing certificate and experience of nursing cases of Radium treatment, (2) General nursing and Midwifery certificates. Will be required to take charge of Female Hospital (50 beds) under Lady Doctor. Staff already consists of four English Sisters and Indian Nurses.

Apply with salary required and full testimonials to the undersigned.

Chief Medical Officer,
1065 Nawanagar State.

NOTICE.

STATE EXHIBITION at Srinagar will OPEN on 15th August, 1930 and will remain open for 15 days. Elaborate arrangements for exhibiting various Industrial and Agricultural products and for providing Amusements, Recreations Restaurants, etc. are underway. Excellent opportunity for visitors to get acquainted with great arts, crafts and Industrial products of Kashmir.

Secretary,
Exhibition Committee.
Dated Srinagar,
The 25th June, 1930.
1037

Public Notices

THE BOMBAY COTTON BROKERS' ASSOCIATION LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an URGENT GENERAL MEETING of the Association will be held on MONDAY, the 7th July 1930, at 12 noon S. T. at the Registered office of the Association situated at 16, Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay "to consider the proposal of the Board of the East India Cotton Association Ltd. of fixing suitable hours as the Trading Time at Sewri and to resolve thereupon.

By Order of the Committee
BEGRAJ GUPTA
RATILAL T. THAKKAR
Hon. Secretaries.
Bombay, 4th July 1930.
1107

NOTICE.

SHARE CERTIFICATES Nos. 6039, 4121 (two of the Crescent Mills Co. Ltd. standing in my name have been LOST or MISLAID and an application has been made to the said Company to issue fresh scrips in lieu thereof. If anybody finds trace of the said scrips it is requested to forward them to the undersigned.

BULAKISHANKAR MULSHANKAR VORA.
Dated 4th July, 1930.
C/o. Lalubhai Samaldas & Co.,
32, Apollo Street, Bombay.
2731

Auction Sales.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

BONA-FIDE SALE OF FURNITURE.

On SUNDAY, 6th July 1930 at 10-30 in the Morning at the Bungalow known as "Mahomed House", Setalvad Road (Off Napeansea Road.)

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will sell on SUNDAY, the 6th July 1930 at 10-30 a.m. at the premises as above the household furniture and articles of a gentleman comprising:

Drawing room chesterfield sofa and easy chairs, Dining Room and Bed Room furniture, table and wall ornaments, glassware and crockery and similar domestic goods.

Goods on view.

Catalogues may be obtained of the undersigned.

IMPORTANT TO CINEMA COMPANIES.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and CO., under instructions of Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, attorneys for the Vendors and on account and at the risk of Mr. Bapoobhai Desai and Mr. Ramubhai S. Desai trading as L. K. and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 9th July 1930 at 3 p.m. at their Sales Rooms.

3 Brand new prints of the film "One against all" featuring Carlo Aldine: in seven reels each complete with titles.

25 per cent deposit at the time of sale and the balance to be paid immediately after the sale.

SORAJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Messrs. B. G. Parekh & Co.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
30, Hummum Street, Fort,
Bombay.

AN AUCTION SALE OF 75 PERSIAN CARPETS

On the 6th of this month at 3 o'clock p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. B. G. PAREKH and CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction by the order of Mr. H. A. Afendi at the ground floor of 55, Great Western Building, Base House Lane, Fort, 75, Persian and other carpets.

Property on view.

Cash payments on the spot.

B. G. PAREKH & CO.,
Auctioneers.

TO-DAY AT 1-30 P.M. (S. T.) Messrs. B. G. PAREKH and CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at the ground floor of 30, Hummum Street, Fort, furniture such as cabinets, chest of drawers, safes, teapoys, drawing room sets, tables, etc. etc.

Property on view.

B. G. PAREKH & CO.,
Auctioneers.

H. M.'s GOVT. DESERVE THANKS.

Pandit Kunzru On Cabinets' Decision On E. African Question

BOMBAY, July 3.

Pandit Hirdayanath Kunzru, President, East African Indian National Congress in a statement to the Press on the British Cabinet's decisions on the East African Question, says:—

The greatest anxiety felt in India on the East African question was with regard to the position of Indians in Kenya. Their main demands were that the official majority in the Kenya Legislature should be retained and the European and Indian members should be elected by a common leectorate. It is important to notice that the principle as enunciated is not restricted in its application to Kenya. It should therefore apply to Fiji, where also separate electorates have injuriously affected the political status of Indians. His Majesty's Government deserve our thanks and congratulations for the courage and statesmanship they have displayed. It must however be remembered that the policy adumbrated by them has yet to be examined by a joint Parliamentary Committee, which may not endorse it.

The proposals with regard to federation will not commend themselves to Indians in East Africa. In the first place they seem to go beyond economic co-ordination. In the second place, Tanganyika Indians will view any scheme for closer association with Kenya with anxiety although H. M.'s Government have enunciated a native policy apparently in accord with that followed in Tanganyika.

If a federal council is created we must secure Indian representation on it from each territory and insist on equality of representation with Europeans.

As regards the Kenya Council H. M.'s Government have proposed that "there should be two (instead of one) members nominated by the Governor without restriction of race" to represent Africans and other unrepresented persons. We have to see that in practice this does not lead to an indirect increase in European as compared with Indian representation.

It is very necessary that the Government of India should give evidence before the Joint Parliamentary Committee to voice Indian opinion on these points and particularly to defend the proposals relating to the common roll and the maintenance of the official majoity in the Kenya Council, which are bound to be severely attacked by our opponents. I hope that the Government of India are already in communication with the Secretary of State for India on this subject.

CONGRESS MANAGER ARRESTED.

TRICHINOPOLY, July 3.

Mr. Krishnaswamy Iyengar, the Acting Manager of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee, was arrested. The Committee office was searched and several papers seized by the Police.—Free Press.

MAHANT'S LOYALTY.

TIRUPATHI, (Madras) July 3.

The Triupathi Mahanth has circulated order that it is undesirable that any employee of his office should have Gandhi cap. The employee affected by the order feel it an unnecessary intrusion into personal tastes.—Free Press.

BANK OF INDIA LD.

The transactions of the past six months have resulted in a profit of Rs. 10,12,125-5-10 from which sum has to be deducted Rs. 1.00.000 for Income Tax and Super Tax, leaving a net profit of Rs. 9,12,125-5-10 for the half year ended 30th June 1930. To this amount has to be added Rs. 4.30.957-12-6 brought forward from the last account, making a total of Rs. 13,43,083-2-4. This sum the Directors have disposed of as follows:—In payment of an ad-interim dividend at the rate of ten per cent per annum (Rs. 2-3 per share) free of Income Tax on the paid-up Capital of Rupees One Crore for the half year ended 30th June 1930, which will absorb Rs. 5,00.000; carried forward to the next account Rs. 8,43,083-2-4.

ANAND TO SAYAMA—BREACHES ON THE LINE.

AHMEDABAD, July 3.

The District Traffic Superintendent, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Ahmedabad, wires under date July 3:—

At about 6 a.m. to-day, the engine and leading bogie of the Luggage Van of 28 Up Passenger train proceeding from Cambay to Anand was dedailed at a culvert near Mile 31/3, between Cambay and Sayama on the Petlad-Cambay Railway due to breaches. There was no injury to passengers or Engine crew. Transhipment of passengers is impossible and duration of interruption unknown till water subsides. A modified train service will be maintained between Anand and Sayama.—Free Press.

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SPECIFICATION—Cornelwood, 14-1|2" overall, 13.1|6" x 1.23|32" x 1.5|16" on wood, straight tips, broad iron Bobbin clips, collar tongue 5" on the blade and three pot eyes, impregnated by our special and exclusive process to increase the weight and ensure longer and smoother wear, dried and twice varnished.

Those Indian Manufacturers who have tried our products recognize and appreciate their superior finish and lasting quality.

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"Five stories of open air and Sunshine."

ARYA NIVAS

High Class Hindoo Lodge for Sanitary Living and High Class Meals.

RESHAM BAZAR MANDVI, — — BOMBAY 5.
Tele. Add:—"BOARDING." Tele. No. 26455.

What the People Say

THE LATE HAKEEM AJMAL KHAN.

—:o:—

Preparation Of A Biography.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The Board of Trustees of the Tibbiya College, Delhi, has recently sanctioned a proposal to get the life-history of the late Masihul-Mulk Hakeem Ajmal Khan compiled under the supervision of a committee consisting of Dr. M. A. Ansari, Mr. Asaf Ali, Babu Ram Pershad Sahib, Financial Secretary to the Board and myself. May I through the courtesy of your columns appeal to all interested and particularly to personal friends of the late Hakeem Sahib to help us by offering all avavilable information and by lending us any letters and autographs they may happen to possess. Even the most unimportant details will be welcome.

To give your readers an idea of the lines on which the work is to be compiled I quote from the memorandum which was laid before the Board:—

".....No scheme of work will be suitable or complete which does not provide a thorough exposition of the current hisory of India with special reference to the life of the late Hakeem Sahib. Apart from the Unani medical science and its allied subjects which owe much of their progress to the great efforts made by the late Masihul-mulk, there are so many departments of public life—politics, social reform, education and literature—which must form an integral part of Hakeem Sahib's biography. The Urdu literature is sadly deficient in the art of biography and very few writers, excepting perhaps *Shibli* and *Hali* have ever touched the subject in a scientific manner. Biography in Urdu stands on a very low level indeed.....If the life-History of Masihulmulk is to be ever written it should be compiled in a way so as to merge contemporary history into the every day life of Hakeem Sahib, making it possible to present a historical portrait on every page of the book interwoven from day to day, with the progress of events. The object of such a pen picture should be to prepare a back ground of conditions and circumstances in which the late Hakeem Sahibs life evolved and acquired eminence. Such a combination of history and biography must be smething quite different from the cheap literature which we can always purchase at four annas a copy at any shop in the bazar. ..othing wil be more derogatory to the memory of Hakeem Sahib than such a cheap and common place production."

I appeal to all his friends and to those who, at one time or another came in touch with him to help the Committee by giving us *notes* on:—

(a) their personal relations with the late Hakeem Sahib.
(b) important incidents of his life with which they had personal connection or which they personally witnessed.
(c) his thoughts and views on public affairs—and—
(d) on his personal and intimate friends who are likely to possess first hand information.

We shall be grateful for even the smallest help in this direction that may be offered by any of the thousands of his countrymen who had learnt to love him for his public services as well as for his personal character.—Yours, etc.

HAKEEM JAMIL KHAN,
Hony. Secretary to the
Board of Trustees,
Tibbiya College, Delhi.
Sharif Manzil,
Ballimaran, Delhi.

—:o:—

POLITICS & BUSINESS."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Being intimately connected with Government securities, I was most interested to read a leader in the "Times of India" last Saturday under the caption "Politics and Business." In commenting upon the annual report of that most excellently run institution the Bombay Provincial Bank Ltd., and the unfortunate depreciation in its holding of Government securities, youn contemporary voiced as its opinion that this was only another result of "disastrous and wilfully mischievous political propaganda." I cannot conceive a more ludicrous and ignorant comment at this particular juncture. It is one which is contradicted by actual facts and reveals in all its aspects, an entirely prejudiced mentality. It has obviously been written also to influence others with no opportunity of knowing the facts as should a journal such what the "Times" means when it says that mischievous propaganda is in existence and has affected the price of Government securities. If any agitation is existent, it is beyond my knowledge, I, therefore, cannot estmaite the time it is supposed to have commenced. I can only think of two recent important circumstances which might have affected rates in securities. The first is the repudiation of unnecessary debts by the Lahore Congress and the second is the present Civil Disobedience Movement initiated by Mahatma Gandhi in the beginning of February. Now this particular criticism is that mischievous political propaganda has affected the price of securities with special reference to the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank. The balance sheet recently published by that institution is for the year ending 31st March 1930, and the loss sustained is over the previous twelve months, valued on the price ruling on the 31st March this year. Now I think even the "Times" will have the generosity to admit there was nothing untoward in the political atmosphere previous to the Lahore Congress to affect the price of securities. Let us see the actual price levels on the particular dates. I have taken the two securities which are the barometer of the market.

	3-1/2 p.c. G.P. Notes	5 p.c. 1945-55 Loan.
1st April 1929	71 4 0	102 5 0

Year under review:—	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
Opening Rate	Rs. 69½	Rs. 78¼	Rs. 75	Rs. 70¼
Rate before New Loan	79 pl. 9½	78—¼	75	72¼
Immediate effect of do.	76—3	77½—½	73.3/8—1.5/8	67¾—2¾
Closing rate for year and loss or gain on do.	78¼ pl. 8¾	75—3½	72¼—2¾	68—4½

5 o/o 1945-55 Loan. (Tax Free)

Opening Rate	100	108¼	106½	104
Rate just before N. Loan	109¾ pl. 9¾	108¼	106¼—¼	101¾
Immediate effect of Loan	106¾—3	108½ pl. ¼	106—½	102.1/16 pl. 5/16
Closing rate for your and loss or gain on do.	108¼ pl. 8½	106½—1¾	104—2½	101.2/16—2.14/16

as the "Times."

Not being a thought reader, I am naturally at a loss to know

Just previous to Lahore Congress	67	13	0	101	2	
At the time of Mahatma's March 31st March, 1930.	65	0	0	100	2	0
	69	3	0	100	14	9

It will be seen, therefore, that the real fall in the securities took place long before the Lahore Congress deliberated, and even if the "Times" would aver that the price subsequently fell to Rs. 65 I would point out that up till the middle of January rates remained in the region of Rs. 67-8, and then only a gradual and ordinary decline set in up to the beginning of February. If the Lahore Congress was responsible for this recession in rates, it is quite obvious the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank has to thank Mahatma Gandhi for the subsequent rise to Rs. 69-3.

Anyone with the slightest knowledge of the Government security market knows it is not the political movement but the Government themselves which this Bank amongst all others, has to condemn for the depreciated rates of their investments, manipulation of currency and the money market by wholesale and injudicious issues of Treasury Bills, at rates out of all proportion to those existing in the money market, resulting in lesser confidence from the investment public, have done more harm than any political movement could hope to achieve.

The reckless sterling borrowings of the Government of India have also helped towards the decline in the price of Government Securities.

To go back over past history, in 1926 that astute Finance Member, Sir Basil Blackett, by manipulation was enabled to float the most successful loan of recent years, namely, the 1960/70 at 4 per cent. at Rs. 88. The return this offered on Indian securities was ridiculously low in comparison to any other country and it was natural a fall should have been seen to parity. This we find from 1927 a gradual decline which is illustrated vividly by the appended table. How on earth the "Times" can bear out its wonderful statement in the face of these figures I quite fail to see. My own opinion is that Government's financial policy is a great deal responsible for the state of affairs existing to-day.

The ironical part of this particular criticism is that the Provincial Co-operative Bank has cause to regret more than other Banks or even Insurance compapanies, the careful supervision which Government exercises over its operations and especially the rule which limits all its resources to Government Securities or Co-operative Societies. There are many alternative investments of practically the same gilt-edged nature, which could be utilised, but the Directorate of the Bank is prohibited from using them.

To think that the present price levels in securities can be brushed aside by the foolish remark that they are due to entirely to political propaganda is ridiculous. The "Times" in averring this statement has obviously shown that it knowedge of financial conditions in India is practically nil, or it has not chosen to reveal it in national movement. There is also a tacit hint that an Indian institution is the sufferer from the alleged machinations of Indians. What about other concerns, Banks, Exchange, and local, Insurance offices, English and Indian, industrial concerns, and small and large private investors? Look at the losses they are showing through an ill-conceived and uneconomical financial policy? The shareholders of these are all the sufferers, for the legitimate trading profits of these concerns have to be earmarked in entirety or part for the lack of consideration on the side of those responsible for depreciation. Government have, without any consideration for investors, borrowed money in an uneconomical manner. They have not cared what happens providing they get their money somehow or other. The recent issue in London of a loan yielding about 6 1-4 per cent and the previous one yielding 7 1-2 per cent is ample proof of this ignoring of Indian interests. And yet the "Times" blames the political movement. Sensible observers can see wno is responsible.—Yours, etc.,

D. MEHTA.

APPENDIX I.
3 1/2 PER CENT. PAPER.

It will also be interesting to see how the loans issued in the respective years stand to-day.

1926 4 per cent 1960-70 issued at 88 per cent, the rate to-day is 77½ i.e. 10 ½

1927 4 per cent 1934-37 issued at 94½ per cent, the rate to-day is 90½ i.e. 4

1928 4½ per cent 1955-60 issued at 94 the rate to-day is 87½ i.e. 6½
1928 4½ per cent 1934 issued at 97½ the rate to-day is 96 i.e. 1½

It will also be seen that sinc the peak in 1927

3½ per cent G. P. Notes have depreciated: 10½ per cent.
5 per cent 1945-55 Loan have depreciated: 7.1/8 per cent.

HELP FOR DESERVING STUDENTS.

—:o:—

Free Special Class.

To The Editor of The "Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall feel highly obliged, if you publish the following article in your esteemed paper for the benefit of the Muslim Community.

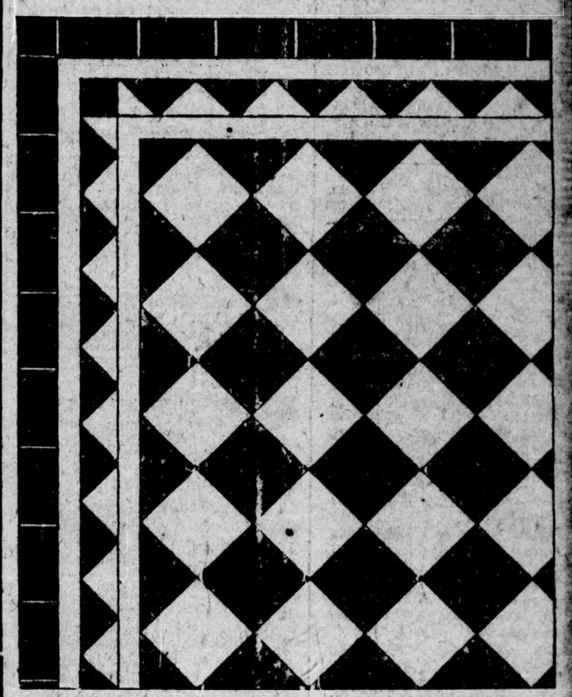
I propose to start a "Special Class" in my school for the students who have passed the School Final Examination (Urdu middle class). I see a very undesirable practice prevalent in Bombay—such students are admitted in the I Standard, and thus for passing the Matriculation Examination, they are required to remain in a High School for seven years more. As far as my experience goes, I can say with a great amount of certainty that they are quite well up in all the subjects taught up to the V Standard except in English and an oriental language. They require teaching only in English and in an oriental language. To save three years of their precious life, a life of which a greater part they have already spent, I am managing to start this class from the 1st July in which only English and Arabic will be taught up to the IV Standard.

Poor and deserving students will receive education without any tuition fee; they will also be supplied with books. This class is especially meant for poor Muslim youths who cannot receive English education, which is of the utmost importance, on account of stringent circumstances. I hope every deserving person would take the best advantage of this golden opportunity at his earliest possible convenience.

Those who want to take their admission in the "Special Class" should see the undersigned in his office at 10 a.m. daily except on Fridays and Sundays.—Yours, etc.,

MOHAMED HANIF, B.A. (Alig.),
Head Master,
Cumomro Yacoob Anglo-Vernacular Arabic Free Sschool.

THE BIGGEST FACTORY OF ITS KIND IN THE WORLD.



Beautiful Floors.

WHICH house would you occupy in preference—a house with indifferent "kutcha" flooring, or one with clean, shining, and decorative tiles? The answer is fairly obvious. It is not only for its natural beauty that you would choose it, but from the points of economy and cleanliness as well. No dust-catching mats or expensive carpets, which need daily cleaning and dusting and frequent replacement.

That is the question which all quick-thinking and progressive property owners are to-day answering by getting their houses paved with modern, sanitary and beautiful tiles, and the best, strongest and most economical are produced at

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Foreign Soap
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(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH and LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
July		
6th	Ranpura*	16,601
12th	Malwa	11,000
19th	Naldera x	16,088
26th	Rawalpindi	16,619
Aug.		
2nd	Morea*	10,346
9th	Kaisar-i-Hind	11,518
16th	Narkunda x	16,572
23rd	Macedonia	11,120
30th	Rajputana*	16,568
Sept.		
6th	Ranpura	16,601
13th	Mooltan x	20,847
20th	Ranchi	16,650
27th	Mantua*	10,946
Oct.		
4th	Viceroy of India	19,648
11th	Comorin x	16,132
18th	Kaisar-i-Hind	11,518
25th	Razmak@	10,857
Nov.		
1st	Rajputana	16,500
8th	Naldera x	16,888
15th	Ranpura	16,601
22nd	Macedonia*	11,120
29th	Razmak	10,857
Dec.		
6th	Narkunda*	16,572
13th	Viceroy of India	19,648
20th	Rawalpindi	16,619
27th	Kaisar-i-Hind	11,518
1931.		
Jany.		
3rd	Mooltan x	20,952
10th	Rajputana	16,568
17th	Ranchi*	16,650
24th	Ranpura	16,601
31st	Maloja x	20,837
Feb.		
7th	Mantua	10,946
14th	Comorin*	16,132
21st	Viceroy of India	19,648
28th	Naldera x	16,088
Mar.		
7th	Kaisar-i-Hind	11,518
14th	Razmak x x	10,857
21st	Ranchi	16,650
28th	Narkunda x	16,572
Apr.		
4th	Ranpura	16,601
11th	Moldavia@	18,543
18th	Razmak x	10,857
25th	Viceroy of India	19,648
May		
2nd	Kaisar-i-Hind	11,518

x To Marseilles only.

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

x Through from Australia.

* Through from China.

@ With limited accommodation for passengers from India.

‡‡ Extra steamer carrying 1st Saloon and 3rd cabin passengers.

To Marseilles only.

NEW REDUCED FARES FROM BOMBAY TO EUROPE.

TO LONDON.

1st Saloon.

	A	B	C	D
Single	£92	£82	£72	£62
Return	161	144	126	106

2nd Saloon.

	A	B
Single	£56	£50
Return	98	88

TO MARSEILLES.

1st Saloon.

	A	B	C	D
Single	£84	£74	£66	£58
Return	147	130	116	102

2nd Saloon.

	A	B
Single	£52	£46
Return	91	81

SPECIAL SHORT SEASON RETURN TICKETS 1930.

1st and 2nd Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued available for return to Bombay by "VICEROY OF INDIA" due 19th September 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon	2nd Saloon
To London and back by Sea	£105	£75
To London and back with special train both ways	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£73

NEW THIRD CLASS CABIN. FARES TO EUROPE.

	Single	Return
London	£30	£52
Marseilles	28	49

Return tickets home 3rd Cabin and out 1st or 2nd Saloon can be arranged.

OUTWARDS—OCTOBER 1931.

The "Strathnaver" a new steamer of 21,000 tons will call at Bombay on her Outward voyage in October next year carrying First Saloon and Third Cabin passengers.

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SOUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
20th Nov.	DUMANA	8,427
11th Dec.	DOMALA	8,422

These two vessels are one class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single	Return
Bombay to Plymouth A.	£64	£112
B	£60	£105
C	£56	£ 93

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date about		
July 4	Rajputana	Colombo, China & Japan.
• 18	Mooltan	Colombo & Australia.
Aug. 1	Mantua	Colombo, China & Japan.
15	Comorin	Colombo & Australia.
29	Malwa	Colombo, China & Japan.
Sept. 12	Naldera	Colombo & Australia.
26	Morea	Colombo, China & Japan.
Oct. 10	Narkunda	Colombo & Australia.
24	Rawalpindi	Colombo, China & Japan.
Nov. 7	Mooltan	Colombo & Australia.
21	Ranchi	Colombo, China & Japan.
Dec. 5	Maloja	Colombo & Australia.
19	Malwa	Colombo, China & Japan.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only. Period of availability 16 weeks, sailings approximately every months. Fares £74 to £100.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS. TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1930 July		
9th	Baroda	Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
11th	Varsova	Karachi, Bushire, Mohammerah & Basrah.
16th	Khandalla	East and South Africa.

Special 1st Saloon cheap Excursion return tickets to Mombasa for Rs. 500 May to September 1930.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Wednesdays, Thurs./Friday every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs./Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basrah.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure
Celebes Maru ..	20th June	5th July
Sumatra Maru ..	9th July	19th July
Burma Maru ..	25th July	2nd Aug.
Borneo Maru ..	8th Aug.	22nd Aug.

For particulars apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan).
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams:—"SHOSEN."
Box No. 855.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Katori Maru ..	10000	....	@9 July
Sado Maru.	5898	1 July	13 July
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	....	@16 July
Kashima Maru ..	10000	....	29 July
• Tottori Maru ..	5973	16 July	30 July
Shidzuoka Maru ..	6270	29 July	1 Aug
Hakone Maru ..	10500	....	@12 Aug
Suwa Maru	11000	....	@26 Aug
• Rangoon Maru ..	5059	17 Aug.	29 Aug
Fushimi Maru	11000	....	at 15 Sept.

*Do not carry passengers.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	9 July	27 July
Terukuni Maru ..	12000	22 July	8 Aug.
Hakusan Maru	10500	6 Aug.	24 Aug.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Taiyo Maru	22000	20 July	27 July
Chichibu Maru	22000	31 July	6 Aug.
Shinyo Maru	22000	13 Aug.	20 Aug.

Others are Orient-Seattle South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares. Cheapest Round the World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to:
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 26270, 26738
Telegrams:—"YUSEN."

Western India

LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Satara City.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 18.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS

Bonus per W. Life	1000 p. a. End
Rs. 22-1/2	Rs. 18

Strongest Reserves ! !
(1) Life Assurance Fund, Rs. 10,64,993.
(2) Total undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For Agency and other particulars please apply.

Bombay Widows Pension Fund Ltd.

(Established 1876.)
23-25, Hummum Street, Fort, Above Messrs. Warden and Co.
Funded Capital Rs. 5,75,300.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grade if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on first 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to:—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

Imperial Bank of India.

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE
APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES.

Byculla—Bellasis Road.
Mandvi—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

DEPOSITS: Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other Office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000 the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a special Savings Banks Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of three per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank Accounts and at the rate of three and a half per cent per annum on the daily balances of the Special Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1850.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange, (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	90,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 1-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	100,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	100,000,000
RESERVE FUND	111,000,000

BRANCHES.

Alexandria	Karachi	Jansie
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	Seattle
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Singapore
Calcutta	Lyons	Simonoseki
Canton	Manila	Sourabaya
Changchun	Marunouchi (Tokio)	San Francisco
Dairen	Nagasaki	Samarang
Fengtien	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsan
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Pekin	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 6.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. YABUKI,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

The Nineteenth Triennial Division of Profits OF THE

ORIENTAL

INDIA'S GREATEST LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

Calls to be made as at 31st December, 1930.

Surplus disclosed at Three Previous Valuations.
1921 Rs. 21 1/2 Lakhs. 1924 Rs. 53 1/2 Lakhs. 1927 Rs. 78 Lakhs.

Bonuses declared on Whole Life Policies per Annum
1921 Rs. 10 per 1000. 1924 Rs. 22 1/2 per 1000

1927 Rs. 25 per 1000 per Annum.

Participating Policies effected in the current Year will be entitled to participate in the Division of Profits if in force as at 31st December, 1930.

THEREFORE IT WILL PAY YOU TO BECOME AN ORIENTAL POLICYHOLDER NOW.

REPRESENTATIVES EVERYWHERE.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO:—
H. EDWIN JONES, F.F.A., A.I.A.,
MANAGER, ORIENTAL BLDGS., BOMBAY.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT Co., Ltd

25% of the Premium refunded as Bonus,
Funds about Rs. 2½ Lakhs.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Rs. 1 and As. 8 per month. Active and Honest Agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co. Chief Agents, Mazgaon, BOMBAY, 10.

"SWARAJ IS MY BIRTH RIGHT"

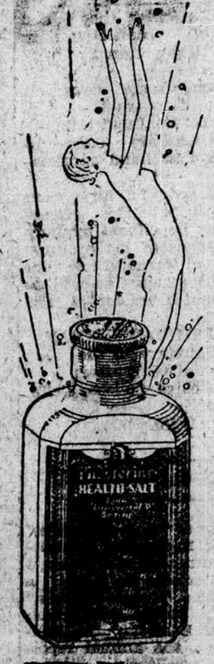
HOW TO ATTAIN IT ?

Every Indian rich or poor, young or old, man or woman, boy or girl, can help to attain SWARAJ IMMEDIATELY by simple means of not allowing CRORES OF RUPEES to go to Foreign Countries. Therefore insure with the Indian Company, and watch India's interest FIRST in everything and make your country INDEPENDENT.

EAST & WEST

INSURANCE CO. LTD.
Established in India 17 years ago.
MANAGED by INDIANS
For the BENEFIT OF INDIANS.
Lowest Premiums. Highest Returns.
Special Privileges and Concessions to the Satyagrahi Policy-Holders.
HEAD OFFICE: 55, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

At Last—



A TONIC LAXATIVE

WHICH TONES AS IT CLEANSES

MEDICAL authority and actual experience prove that regular dosing with old-fashioned salts produces a 'lowering' effect accompanied by temporary enervation and weakness.

At last this fault has been overcome. By combining the laxative and refreshing properties of an effervescing 'salt' with the invigorating elements of the famous Tonic Phosferine, a real *Tonic* 'health' salt has been evolved, which contains no sugar, and is quite free from the enervating defects of those earlier laxatives.

Phosferine Health Salt perfectly supplies the everyday need for a *Tonic* Laxative which Modern Life and habits make a necessity; its crisp, clean stimulating flavour puts you at once into that bright alert mood to enjoy your breakfast.

This invigorating Health Salt coaxes your digestion into working with the smoothness Nature intended; and after thoroughly cleansing the system of impurities and waste, just at the required moment they build up vitality and tone.

BEGIN YOUR DAY WITH

Phosferine HEALTH SALT

Tones as it Cleanses

This unique preparation is made and guaranteed by the proprietors of Phosferine
From all leading Chemists and Druggists.
PHOSFERINE (ASHTON & PARSONS) LIMITED, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, ENGLAND
AGENTS: HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., LIMITED, Post Box 1229, CALCUTTA

A SAFE and Satisfying

A Perfect and Pleasing Tonic

THE ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

Rupee ONE for a Tin (32 Pills).
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR, (Kathiawar.)

Bombay Branch :—
Kalbadevi Road.

ULCERINE

(Regd.)

Without operation, cures—Piles, Fistula, Carbuncle, Witlow, Gangrene, Boils, Foul Ulcer, etc., on application. Instantly relieves a pain of poisonous Boils and Sores draws out all pus magically. Even operated wounds of any extent healed in a week. It is taken also internally as best blood purifier. Cure guaranteed. Phial Re. 1-4-0. Postage extra. Ask free Booklet to—NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.

Agents: J. Tirath and Co., Sunder Road, Karachi.
Kemp and Co., Charni Road, Bombay.
Telegraphic Address: "Maff", Kandi.

AN APPEAL

To The
SHAREHOLDERS and CLIENTS
OF
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, Ltd.

THE CENTRAL BANK is to-day the largest Bank established in India, and has the good fortune to possess 22,000 Shareholders and about 50,000 clients, in Bombay alone.

We now want to see the number of our clients doubled. This is but possible! Let each of our cited.

S. N. POCKHANAWALA,
Managing Director.

STRENGTH and VITALITY

How to get the most out of life? Few people realise how much bodily strength and youthful energy depend on the condition of the blood.

To get and retain mental and physical vigour, in men and women alike, it is necessary to see that the blood contains its full proportion of life giving iron. The simplest way to do this is to take a course of

IRON JELLOIDS.

By this means the iron so necessary to health and energy is absorbed into the blood in the most scientific way possible. No other preparation of iron is so perfectly and easily assimilated as Iron Jelloids.

No. 2 Iron Jelloids for men and women and No. 2A special for men only, are obtainable from all chemists.

A 14 days' trial package Re. 1/-. Full size bottle (40 days) Rs. 2/12/-.

6 B. C.

SCOTT'S Porage Oats

for nourishment and sweet nutty flavour, no imported Oats can compare with Scott's Porage Oats, the finest that even Scotland can produce. Scott's Porage Oats are splendid for strength and vigour grand for brain.

COOKS IN 5 MINUTES.
Sole Agents:
HERBERT, SON & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY.

Photographers !

You may learn by your own experience or You may profit by the experience of others. You can keep on experimenting for years or You can use Marion's Plates right now.

But Time is Money.

Marion's Plates

provide a speed for every purpose.

Iso—Record—Record—Brilliant—
Iso S. R.—Instantaneous—Ordinary
Fine Grain Copying, etc.
Products of A Pe M Ltd., Watford Herts.

Sole Agents for India :
Martin & Harris, Ltd.
Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon.

FIRST DAY EFFECT.

RAJRATNA.
(Reg.) No. 3680.
A specific for weakness. This medicine contains valuable ingredients like Kastoori Chandrodaya and Moti. No abstinence.
Price: Sample Packet of 10 Pills, Rs. 5. Full Size Bottle of 50 Pills, Rs. 20. V.P. Extra.

RAMARATNA.
(Reg.) No. 3680.
For external application, to give increased nerve vigour.
Price: Sample Packet, Rs. 5 Full Size Bottle, Rs. 20. V.P. Extra.

Sthambhan Pills.
One hour effect.
Price: Rs. 5 per Bottle, V.P. Extra.
TRY for other diseases our effective remedies. Weekly Medical Charges. Rs. 5 only. Postage Free.
Write for further particulars to
Vaidya Jayantilal Ambashanker.
Adishwar Building,
Pydhoni Chawk, Bombay 3.

H. O. VADHWAN CITY.

"WHERE PORTUGUESE INDIA COMES IN."

—:o:—

"Observer" Replies.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It was amusing to read the letter of Dr. A. d'Silva, Consul-General for Portugal in India, published this morning in the columns of your journal and I should feel grateful to you if you permitted me to convey my thanks at the outset, to the diplomatic dignitary for his learned efforts at defining the boundary-line between Tweedledum and Tweedledee.

In so far, however, as these efforts are intended to be made in contradiction to certain statements, contained in my article published last month under the above heading, Dr. d'Silva, actually attests to the truth of the Prof Priyolkar incident when he says:—

"It is true that Prof. Priyolkar as a person unknown in the locality and on account of suspicious reasons against him, was called before the authorities at Pernem to make his declarations. . ."

You will, now, have no difficulty in verifying the fact that the newspaper-report of 'arrest and immediate release' was substantially correct and is being confirmed by the Portuguese Indian official himself. I need hardly say that we would be wanting in courtesy if we quarrelled with the Consul over the meaning of the English generic term, 'arrest,' whose employment, at worst, forms only a trivial terminological inexactitude. I should, however, like to know more about the police investigations in regard to this incident from the publicity agency which broadcast the news in the British Indian Press.

As regards Professor Priyolkar personally I know it for a fact that this Maratha gentleman is widely known and respected in Goa and outside as a famous author and scholar although he has lived for some years in the United States of America where he occupied the important position of University Professor of Buddhistic learning. He has long converted himself to Buddhism, with his love for, and research in Pali scholarship and is popularly known as 'Dharmanand Kausambi.' The Consul's statement reflects no credit on the police when this distinguished son of Goa is subjected to the treatment described in that statement, namely, being hauled up before the police for making a declaration for having been 'unknown in the locality' and surrounded by 'suspicious reasons.'

Allow me to assure Dr. d'Silva that he is tragically mistaken in identifying me with "one of those who occupy themselves in (with) sending to the newspapers of British India false news of the administration of General Craveiro Lopes, "out of their personal spite" and who "excite the hatred of a political section of British India against the Government of Goa". The insinuation, so unworthy of Dr. d'Silva's position as Consul-General for Portugal, must be promptly repudiated and exposed as having been based on ignorance and personal bias. As I have already pointed out I gathered the news about the Priyolkar incident in the columns of British Indian newspapers and that I have no other interest in the Goan affairs than the professional interest that every independent, conscientious Indian journalist is expected to take. I do not write to earn Dr. d'Silva's applause but to express the views of a student of political affairs who would always be prepared to withdraw every statment that may be proved to be based on inaccurate judgment. My criticisms, I maintain, is perfectly fair-minded and inspired by a sense of duty: this is not, indeed, the first time that I have written in criticism of the Goan affairs. Not very long ago, I had the pleasure of expressing in these columns the interested propaganda that a British Press agency carried on and I did it with that unstinted admiration for the essential spirit of the Portuguese constitution and the people which always characterises my criticism.

In the article, too, which Dr. d'Silva refers with un-Consular contempt, attempt was made to vindicate the Constitutional position of the Portuguese India Government in regard to the British Indian Nationalist movement. I am glad the main point of my argument is supported by the Consul's assurance that Genl. Lopes will "maintain the prestige and independence of his authority" and that he has nothing to do with the movement of British India which does not concern him."—Yours, etc.,

"OBSERVER."

Bombay, July 1.

P.S.—I should like to make clear that I have gone out of my way in making a 'personal' explanation with a view to prevent suspicion of the military dictatorship being directed against some poor devil of a Goan journalist or publicist.

"OBSERVER"

DON'T BE MISLED.

There are NO PURE BEST SWADESHI WATER PROOFS AS YET IN INDIA.

Buy Best German Make

GANDHI Rs. 18

Water Proofs from us.

TILAK Rs. 18

RABBIT BRAND
Rs. 9 to 25.

HURRY UP ELSE, THE STOCK WILL BE EXHAUSTED.

K. C. MARROTT,
Sole Importers
187, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

Girgaum Agent:
G. S. MHASKAR, Corner Kandewadi.

THE BOYCOTT MOVEMENT.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In these days of Boycott of British goods, it is absolutely necessary that every person, every community should try its best not to import British goods. For this purpose it is indispensable that those commodities which are imported in large stock, should be fixed on, and the merchants, dealing in those commodities, should form themselves into an Association. If the British goods are to be boycotted in a successful way with as little trouble as possible in a carefully graduated manner, the formation of an Association of merchants dealing in that commodity, becomes an absolute necessity; for then the Association, with the concerted opinion of the members, will be able to exert influence on other merchants who may be vacillating or who may not be desirous of taking any part. It is only then that measures against defaulters may be taken and some effects produced. An individual may not be able to influence but an association can; it is always the concensus of opinion that moulds and builds up public opinion.

I propose to apply these facts to the import of the useful commodity like paper. In the first place, paper mostly comes from Norway but it is our duty to stop what little British paper comes to our market. For this purpose the merchants, dealing in stationary and paper should form themselves into an Association and adopt the resolution of never indenting British paper. Thus at one stroke, paper will not be indented into the country after a certain date. If, however, some European firms do indent it, the printing presses should refuse to print or otherwise make use of it in their presses. Still further the public should refuse to buy articles made out of British paper or in which British goods have been used.

While considering this aspect of the question, in so far as it touches books, I have, after deliberate thinking, come to the only conclusion that in adopting English, as the medium of instruction, England has solved the question of using paper, manufactured in that country. By adopting English as the medium England has practically thrust all the English books on the heads of Indians, ready made, beautifully bound, well-typed and profusely pictured. Practically all the medical and engineering books have to be imported from England. The law books, in so far as Parliamentary decision and English laws are concerned, have to be imported into India. Then come art college books. In English, nearly four to six are being prescribed which are invariably written by British writers, and which are printed and published by British-ers. In a majority of cases the copy rights of such publications are held by British publishing companies. It is even amusing to find that text books, prescribed at the Matriculation, year after year, are either published at British presses or the copy right of such books vests in British companies. The stoppage of the use of slate even in the middle school has further increased the necessity of paper which has acted in making education dear. In one commodity of life, we are thus—go where we like—encircled and bound by chains of economic exploitation.

This being our position, we cannot easily extricate ourselves from this very difficult dilemma. If the disease is obstinate, it calls for strong antidotes. In the first place, no head of an institution should prescribe a book, financial responsibility for which goes to Britishers. As far as possible Indian publications should be prescribed. Care must be taken to see that the copy rifht of these publications vests in Indians as well. At this stage of our agitation, paper should be made use of as little as possible. In schools—especially slate should be freely used and in no cases should paper be used more than what is absolutely necessary in the middle school. The printing presses should refuse to print British paper. Lastly the Indian purchaser should look about, into, on the article to purchase to see that out of the money he pays, not a single pie reaches the country that stands between India and freedom.—Yours, etc.,

C. M. MODI.

"CULVEM CHURCH."

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—It was indeed kind of you to have published several letters in your columns on the above subject. The Archbishop of Bombay and his Secretary have turned a deaf ear to all correspondence published in local newspapers and submitted to them by various gentlemen and ladies.

The Church of Sacred Heart of Jesus, Culvem and the Parish School remains closed for want of a priest. The Archbishop says that the parishioners should obey the priests. His Grace does not inquire what is happening at Culvem in the absence of a priest for the Church. He has left all faith in the parish priest of Goral, who is asked by His Grace to look after the people of Culvem.—Yours, etc.,

"PEREIRA."

Culvem, via Borivli,
B. B. & C. I. Railway,
July 2.

DISCOVERY AT PUBLIC MEETING.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

KATNI, July 1.

For the last three days, stones were thrown at the Public meetings which are convened almost daily, during night, in an open chowk, with the result that some persons got injuries. On the 30th June, some Congress volunteers were posted at different corners, with a view to detect the mischief. While the proceedings of the meeting were in progress, a volunteer saw a man in the dark picking up some stones and hurling them at the audience. He at once rushed forward and took the man in his grip. The man while struggling to get away, bit the volunteer with his teeth. The volunteer shouted for help and at once his comrades arrived at the spot. The man implored for pardon, but he was not left until produced before the Sub-Inspector Police and the Naib Tahsildar who were busy taking notes of the speeches. When asked to identity, some constables said that he was a Kol but the persons who had seen him in Police uniform at once refuted this and said that he was a police constable and the Sub-Inspector was requested to announce the name and number of the constable. Seeing no way out, the Sub-Inspector ordered the Head Constable to announce the name and number of the constable. This was done, but the constable was pardoned by the public.

Peshawar Day At Badnera.

—:o:—

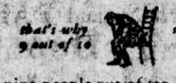
(From a Correspondent.)

BADNERA, July 1.

Peshawar day was observed here to-day. A huge procession of 1,000 persons was organised which ended in a mass meeting. The speakers laid stress on picketing of liquor and foreign cloth shops. As a result of picketing the sale of liquor has considerably gone down.

How to obtain
Good Health

When you feel "below par" you are using up more nervous energy than is being replaced. This "feeling below par" is not such an extraordinary matter, if you come to think of it. Your nerves bear the stress of modern life, they do the work, *they* are in action all day long.



That's why nine people out of ten suffer from some form of "nerves,"—fatigue, sleeplessness, lack of concentration or weakness. If you want to conquer these symptoms, if you want to get good sound health, you must go to the root of the matter, just as you would water the roots of a tree, knowing that the dullness of the leaves is only a sign—a symptom—of dryness.

You can do that with Sanatogen. Sanatogen goes to the very cells of your body and enables them to stand the strain. Just as the whole tree will become fresh again after the roots have been watered, after using Sanatogen your health will revive completely.

Sanatogen contains exactly those elements—phosphorus and albumin—from which new health and strength are derived. Try Sanatogen for a few weeks and you will notice how all the symptoms of weakness disappear, how fresh and healthy you will be.

Sanatogen is sold at all Chemists and Stores.

SANATOGEN
The True Tonic Food

REGINA
HAIR RESTORER
For Restoring Grey or Fading Hair to its Natural Colour.
NOT A DYE
Shake the bottle thoroughly, and apply by means of a brush or sponge, rubbing well into the roots of the hair daily, until desired depth of colour is obtained. Afterwards it is only necessary to apply every few days.
REGINA TROCHIPAL HAIR RESTORER does not stain the skin or the pillow-case.
KEEPS AGE AT BAY.
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SLIMOIDS FOR OBESITY CURES SLIMOIDS
ITS DANGERS
The digestive organs of those suffering from Obesity or over stoutness do not function properly. Instead of assimilating and coverting the natural fats into nourishing and vigour producing elements, superfluous fatty tissue is permitted to accumulate. This accumulation impedes the action of the various organs, causing loss of vim and energy, quickness and shortness of breath on the least exertion, palpita and other affections of the heart, headaches, constipation, foul breath, kidney troubles, and other disorders.
Sold by all well-known Chemists OR Tel. Add. "THOUGHTS."
ITS INCONVENIENCE
In these days of tennis, golf, and other out-door sports, the over-stout are at a grave disadvantage.
At Dances too, the stout person cannot move with that ease and grace so fully enjoyed by those less fleshy.
And in many other ways during every day life, those suffering from Obesity, through their enforced in-activity, are unable to extract the full enjoyment of life.
ITS CURE
"SLIMOIDS"
"SLIMOIDS" are a combination of harmless ingredients scientifically prepared, and possessing properties unequalled for the speedy absorption of adipose tissue.
"SLIMOIDS" are convenient in form and pleasant to take. Rs. 1-12-0 per Bottle.
One should be taken after every meal and at bedtime, and should be followed by a draught of water.
Sole Distributors :—
The Trochipal Pharmaceutical Co., England.
M. T. MADON & Co., Crawford Market, Corner Shop, BOMBAY. Phone No 22628.

TUNOCITO
Vegetable Laxative Pills.
Constipation causes the poisonous germs and bacteria of the bowels to be absorbed by the blood, causing
DEPRESSION INDIGESTION
BILIOUSNESS DYSPEPSIA
SICK HEADACHE FLATULENCY, Etc.
TUNOCITO
Vegetable Laxative Pills
are a compound of rare medicinal herbs, roots, etc., which, taken as directed, produce a natural action of the bowels, remove the poisons from the system, and so create vigour and vitality.
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M. T. MADON & Co.,
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MOHKA
REPEATING ALARM
PRICE Rs. 7 ONLY
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a supreme anodyne remedy.
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ELLORE.
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Levels, Theodolites, Prismatic Compasses, Staves and all other Drawing Office Articles and Instruments.
PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

THE COTTON CRISIS.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The cotton trade is indebted to you for having ventilated to some extent the grievances against the East India Cotton Association, Limited, for the critical siuation created by them owing to hasty actions taken by them. The chief grievance of the trade is that the actions of the Association in fixing the minimum prices and removing the same suddenly have made the situation more difficult and serious than ever before.

At the time of fixing the minimum prices on 9th June the Board in their resolution had prohibited expressly any member from doing any business under the minimum prices. And in the same resolution the Board also clearly warned all members from doing any fresh business in July-August contracts. At the same time it was notified in the papers that a syndicate with a big capital for stabilising prices was in formation. But immediately after the above resolution it was reported in the bazar that some of the members of the Association in violation of the said resolution were selling short privately although the market was not open and thus creating a situation which every day became worse. Between the 10th and the 17th June although the market was closed generally for regular trading the market was being hammered and private sales taking place every day at prices much below the minimum rates fixed. The result was that on the 17th the Board issued another circular to the effect that it had come to its knowledge that trading on a large scale was going on under the minimum prices and it called for statements from every member of his position particularly of any business entered into after the 9th June to be investigated by a Committee appointed and assurance was given that until such investigation was held minimum prices already fixed would not be interfered with. According to the reports in the bazar no such investigations took place and the directors for one reason or another threw open the markets and the result is that the prices have dropped enormously creating a situation unparalleled and uncontrolable.

While there could be two opinions regarding the fixing of prices there could be but one as regards the removal of a fixed lower level before prices have moved freely at a level higher than the one fixed. It is exactly the honest and the law-abiding who have suffered the most. It seems most cruel that, under the show of affording protection such members should have been ruined by the decision of a Board that could not have been blind to the inevitable consequences of its actions The public can have no confidence in such a Board and its resolutions and will be justified in not paying losses for which the Board is responsible.—Yours, etc.,

A. MEMBER.

Bombay, July 1.

HARTALS: A SUGGESTION

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—As the public of Bombay are keen on resorting to hartals as a mark and manifestation of protest against an arrest or incarceration of a national leader it is but well that they have a unanimity, universality and simultaneity about it. For that purpose, the hartalists will do well to observe the following:—

If the news of the arrest is received and confirmed before or upto ten in the morning, hartal should be observed the very day, but if it is done so after that time hartal should be observed the next day.

I think it is no use closing some shops and associations, etc., one day and Stock Exchange, Bullion Exchange and the like the next day. Admittedly the hartal is not desirable in these days of dearth, depression and distress and an hour's closing or an early cessation of work on the Exchanges sufficiently serves the purpose, as the sentiments of the people find unequivocal expression. It is in their interest that if at all a hartal is to be resorted to, it should be observed simultaneously everywhere. This will achieve two things: a complete and simultaneous hartal will be a more effective and impressive method of registering protests and there will be a smooth working of business which will otherwise be impeded by irregular interruptions as a result, of course, of prolonged and partial hartals every now and then. I hope the force of the above argument will be readily recognised.—Yours, etc.,

NANALAL N. TALATY.

Bombay, July 1.

STUDENTS & NATIONAL MOVEMENT.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—To-day I read, in your most esteemed paper, the results of the poll taken on the resolution of voluntary boycott. I fail to understand the significance of the Conference itself, if it was called merely to decide that "one can leave college if one liked", as if one was prevented from doing so before the Conference met. The fact is, that those who wished to leave colleges had left it quite a long ago; and it was for those only who were attending the colleges, that the Conference had to decide upon a course of action. Thus, what the students really wanted was whether those who have joined the colleges should leave them and all go hand-in-hand to join the struggle for freedom, or were they to continue their studies and so keep aloof from the national movement that is swelling over the country.

I cannot understand how such an absurdity that the resolution contained should have escaped the notice of the Subjects Committee which comprises more than forty members, and which, as it said, had given the fullest consideration to each and every resolution.

It was a great relief to read that the Youth League, undeterred by this, were going to picket colleges. Really they have embarked upon some definite plan of action and so deserve fullest sympathy of all the students.

Hoping to be obliged for the publication of this.—Yours, etc.,

I. V. BHAGAT.

AN INDIAN TOURIST AGENCY.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

The firm of Messrs. Jeena & Co. has been established since 1900. The ramifications of the firm cover a wide field, but its main operations are closely connected with the mercantile industry of India, and its soundness should be a recommendation in itself.

An important development in this firm's interesting history and one which will undoubtedly contribute to its prominent position in the "Travel World", was the opening of their Travel Department in 1925—this has also since been proved by the advent of economical railway tours in India. Special mention must be made of the combined Excursion Tour of approximately 200 tourists successfully undertaken in December 1929, as it was the first of its kind accomplished by a Tourist Agency in India, and probably any other part of the world. Two special trains left Bombay's terminal stations (of the G.I.P. and B.B. & C.I. Railways respectively) on the same day with 100 passengers abroad each, and the transhipment from one railway to the other was effected at Delhi—India's Imperial Capital. The accomplishment of this unique and obviously economical scheme of travel has placed Jeena & Company in the coveted position of the foremost rail travel organisers in India, and we are indeed proud that an Indian Firm has achieved this distinction.

As far as I am aware Jeena & Co. have undertaken and successfully carried out numerous Excursion Tours, such as:—

Ten Days' Tours to Delhi via Bhopal, Sanchi, Gwalior, Agra, Fatehpur Sikri & Delhi.

Week-end Tours to the Ajanta Caves.

Week-end Tours to Mt. Abu and its environments.

One month to Kashmir and its environments.

Arrangements are being made to run an extensive Excursion to 'Iraq and Persia" this September and as it is intended only for gentlemen the Parsee community should be interested. Further, an effort is also being made to work a tour to Europe during the coming Spring Season.

I must not forget to add that where the Indian travelling population can show their appreciation is in the booking of passages to Europe—Africa. Australia—in fact anywhere, Jeena & Co. are in a postion to book passages through the the U.S.A. via the Pacific or Atlantic—New Zealand—Fiji Islands etc., and have accredited agents at all the important ports and places of visit. Their handbook (which is issued free) is most interesting and is worth perusal.

This firm is apparently the first Indian Firm to be placed on the same footing as the other European tourists organisations, and much is expected from them and many are the intelligent and interested eyes watching its rapid development.

PUBLICITY FOR INDIAN INDUSTRIES

—:o:—

Mr. K. S. Ramachandra Iyer has addressed the following letter to the Secretary of the Indian Merchants' Chamber.

Dear Sir,

I shall be obliged if you will kindly place this letter before the Committee of the Chamber for their consideration.

The Chamber has not so far, to my knowledge, taken any active steps in regard to finding out the nature of industries that India has at the present moment, their present condition, their markets, their difficulties, etc. The time has now come when our Chamber should have an organisation for the purpose of collecting complete information in regard to the various industries that at present exist in this country and to find out how far India is now in a position to supply the every day needs of the people.

The functions of the Chamber if I have understood them properly, during the past several years and even at the present moment, have been one of sending representations to Government in the form of memorials, protests, telegrams, etc. and also similar representations to various other bodies. But the time has now come when the Chamber should seriously consider the question of taking up the cause of Indian industries.

The suggestion that I have in view is this: That a separate department may be organised so that the programme that I have in view may be worked out. This department will be authorised to get in touch with every industry in the country and collect all information available in connection with the industry in question. A publicity department may be organised under the auspices of this department so that complete information with regard to these industries, as received by the Chamber, may be given to the public not only in the English language but in the principal vernaculars as well. The cost of maintaining the department and the expenditure in regard to the propaganda can be collected from such industries. When they know that the Indian Merchants' Chamber are going to do this work for the industries of India, they will only be too glad to contribute their share. A charge may be collected from, at any rate, most of the important industries for the initial work and I don't think that it will be difficult to get the necessary funds for the purpose.

Speaking from the little experience that I have of publicity, I may say that propaganda, if done on proper lines, will do a world of good to Indian industries. I feel that a publicity campaign under the auspices of the Chamber in favour of the Indian industries will go a long way in not only educating the public as to what India produces, but will also really assist Indian industries which is very badly needed at the present moment. The present is the time for constructive work of this nature and the Indian Merchants' Chamber "is the proper body to take up this great national task.

I am making this suggestion to the members of the Chamber with a request that they will be pleased to give serious and favourable consideration to this matter.

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Chorus of Felicitations! | Multitude of Testimonials!
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Bombay Agents :—
MANILALL SALEBHAI & Co.
Government Tobacco Warehouse, Fort.

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THE BEST UTERINE TONIC
CHORUS OF FELICITATIONS!
My wife is now the happy mother of a girl child after 15 years of married life.
I always keep stock of Lodhra in my dispensary and never forget it even in my sleep.
The pain which afflicted my wife the last over 15 years stopped in 6 doses.
I found it a sovereign remedy for all menstrual troubles.
Wonderfully cures all complaints peculiar to women and bestows health and happiness on them.
Kesari Kuteeram
EGMORE, MADRAS
Available at all chemists.
Agents:—RATILAL BROS., Hasham Building, 38, Churchgate Street, Bombay.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

The s.s. "Ranpura" with the homeward mails sails at 1 p. m.

—:o:—

LODGE RISING STAR OF W. I. 342 S. C.

Funeral service in memory of Dinshaw, D. Daruvalla, Past Master and Junior Grand Warden (A.S.F.I.) on Saturday 5th instant at 7 p.m. Masonic Hall Ravelin Street. Open to all Master Masons.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.

A Clinical Meeting will be held at Sir Byramjee Jeejibhoy Children's Hospital to-day (Saturday) at 4-30, p.m. (S.T.), when Dr. Abdulla Karmali, will demonstrate few interesting cases.

UPANISHAD AND GEETA CLASSES.

Swami Sambuddahananda of Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on Bhagwat Gita at the General Educations Society's Chhabildas Lallubhai English School, Dadar, on Sunday next at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.)

The Swami will also conduct a public class on Upanishad in English at Seth Jamnadas Mathurdas Bungalow, Borivli on Sunday evening at 7 p.m.

BUDDHA SOCIETY.

The usual forthnightly class of the Society will be conducted by Prof. N. K. Bhagwat, M.A., on Sunday the 6th instant at 9-15 a.m. (S.T.) at the Blavatsky Lodge, near French Bridge. The subject for the class will be "Buddhist Conception of Changing Persistency."

INDIAN SPIRITUALIST SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of the Society the weekly discourse followed by experiments in spirit communication will be held at 51 Gordhandas Building, Girgaon, near the Portuguese Church on Sunday at 5 p.m. (S.T.)

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, Shangai and Japan per S. S. "Celebes Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 4-45 p.m. on Monday the 7th inst.

Mails from Australia Via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Sunday the 6th inst.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Razmak" with the Mails from Bombay of 28th ultimo arrived at Aden at 3 p.m. on the 3rd instant and left there at 8-30 p.m. the same day.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Comorin" arrived London on Friday the 4th instant.

SIRDAR TO ADDRESS PARSIS.

—:o:—

PARSIS AND SWADEHI.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha there will be a Public Parsi Meeting at the Cawasji Jehangir Hall on Saturday the 5th inst. at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) when Miss Mani Chubb, Miss Nariman, Ervad Meherji Rana, Dr. Dadachanji, Messrs. Jamshed Wadia, Homi Kapadia and others will speak on "Parsis and Swadeshi." Mrs. Tehmina Pallonji Joshi will preside, Sjt. Vallabhbhai Patel will address the meeting.

CHARKHA CLASS AT BANDRA.

A new Charkha Class will be opened to-day (Saturday), at 8-30 a.m. at Bandra at Mr. Natranjan's House by Mrs. Jamnalal Bajaj under the auspices of Rashtriya Stri Sabha and will be in charge of Mrs. Ratenben Mehta and Mr. K. Natrajan.

THE NATIONALIST CHRISTIAN PARTY.

A public meeting of Indian Christians (Roman Catholics and Protestants) of Bombay and Suburbs, to inaugurate the Nationalist Christian Party at Blavatsky Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty, to-day, (Saturday), at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.). Mr. Terence Guido, B.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law will preside. Among the speakers will be Miss Ida Dickinson, Miss Tara Tilak and Mrs. F. Bunyan.

NATIONALIST CHRISTIAN PARTY.

—:o:—

To The Editor of The "Chronicle."

Sir,—Contrary to the report in the leader in yesterday's "Evenings News" I beg to state, that I shall be one of the speakers at the meeting to be held under the auspices of the Nationalist Christian Party to-morrow.

My refusal to participate in the meeting was due to the fact that I had been misled by a member of the Provisional Committee, who stated that he was the Secretary of the meeting, but who has since resigned his membership of the Party. As to the main differences of opinion among the promotors of the movement, I have now learnt from the Provisional Committee itself that this report is unfounded. I, therefore, gladly give my support to the movement.—Yours, etc.

IDA M. DICKINSON.

Byculla, July 4.

NATIONAL FLAGS INUNDATE BOMBAY.

—:o:—

Hundreds Of Women Busy On "Flag Day."

BANNERED CARS PARADE THE CITY.

Women took a prominent part in the "Flag Day" celebrations in Bombay on Friday.

Four hundred women volunteered their services for selling national flags in the city.

Two hundred cars were placed at their disposal, each filled with tri-coloured flags.

The Boycott Committee has prepared nearly two lakhs of flags.

The "National Flag" cars paraded the streets and thousands of flags were sold. Every house in the City unfurled a national flag, thanks to the untiring exertions of the women volunteers.

SUCCESSFUL VARIETY SHOW.

—:o:—

ONE MORE PERFORMANCE TO-DAY.

The Boycott Week Committee deserves congratulations for the great success that it has achieved in providing the citizens of Bombay with educative and propagandist Variety Entertainment in support of Swadeshi as against Videshi. It cannot be denied that last night's two performances at Laud Wadi have been received with equal if not greater appreciation as those which Bombay witnessed on Thursday night at the Blavatsky Lodge. As the Committee itself is conscious, in the midst of the present stirring yet heart-rending times, when most of its active members are getting lathi blows, it has been no easy task for the Committee to collect a band of College girls and boys within four days to present to the citizens of Bombay its present Variety Entertainment. Owing to encouraging and appreciative letters received from the public and the rush for admission at the Shows, the Committee has decided to give one more opportunity to the Bombay public not to miss this instructive and suggestive Entertainment. Accordingly to-day (Saturday) there will be two more Shows at Keshav Baug, near Navajivan Office, Princess Street, Kalbadevi. There will also be a change in the programme and the first Show will commence at 6 p.m. to be followed by the second at 8 p.m.

BOYCOTT WEEK TABLEAUX.

—:o:—

TO-NIGHT AT KESHAV BAUG.

For the third time Bombay public will have opportunity to witness the Variety Entertainment which include various educative and suggestive Tableaux regarding Swadeshi. To-night, there will be two Shows, one at 6 p.m. and the other at 8 p.m. at Keshav Baug, Princess Street.

'BOYCOTT BRITISH GOODS'

—:o:—

Bombay Druggists Patriotic Move.

The Association of Dealers in patent medicines, drugs, toilet preparations, perfumery, etc., consisting of 147 Indian firms in Bombay has decided "not to indent, import or buy from the local agents any goods of British make for a period of three months from the date of the resolution, as a protest against the repressive policy of the Government of India."

NEGOTIATE WITH MAHATMA.

At a meeting of the General Council of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation held lately at Simla, Mr. R. S. Ruikar presiding, resolutions were passed calling upon the Government to negotiate with Mahatma Gandhi, and making an appeal to all workers to adopt khadi, charka and prohibition of liquor.

The meetini further resolved not to send any labour representative to the Round Table Conference, unless it was on the basis of "Substance of Independence," and called upon all labour representatives in Legslatures and Government Committees, to resign immediately.

—:o:—

Sardar Vallabhai's Programme For To-day

(Through B. P. C. C.)

8 a.m.—Sardar will address the Congress Volunteers and Prabhat Ferinat Congress House.

5-30 p.m.—Sardar will attend Parsi Meeting at C. J. Hall.

6 p.m.—Will address Public Meeting at Madhav Baug.

VISIT TO VILE PARLE

Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel paid a visit on Friday morning to the Vile Parle Satyagraha Camp and addressed a gathering of residents and Congress workers in the suburbs. There was a huge gathering.

SHARE & STOCK MARKET.

Closed Down Till Thursday Next.

The Share and Stock Market has been closed down till the 10th instant. On Thursday it was closed as a protest against the arrest of Mrs. Perin Captain. On Friday it remained closed on account of the arrest and conviction of Mrs. Lilavati Munshi.

Saturday being the "Gandhi Day" the market will not open. From Monday to Thursday on account of clearing and settlement the market will remain closed.

PICKETING AT WHITEAWAY'S CONTINUES.

24 ARRESTED AND 10 CONVICTED ON FRIDAY.

The picketing in the Fort area of the foreign cloth shops continued on Friday, and the Whiteaway Laidlaw's shop attracted a huge crowd as usual. Except occasional demonstrations the day passed off without any marked incident. Volunteers came in Congress bus to offer arrest as pickets and 24 were arrested during the day. Ten were convicted by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

In the evening when the 10 convicted volunteers left the cell for jail they shouted the national slogans and "jays" of the national leaders.

Volunteers Arrested On Thursday.

The list of volunteers arrested for picketing foreign cloth shops in the Fort Bombay on Thursday are as under:—

Sheth Mothia; Yeshwant Mukunda Karekar; Bhawarilal Bhagirath; Shanker Balu; Rawjee Hari; Gulam Rabani Abdul Hakeem; Somaji Krisonaji Chowan; Shiva Dayal Sharma Atmaram Shetti; Mohan Jiva; Kundeba Mahadev; N. V. Raju Shanker Dattaram; Ananta Sakharam Desai; Bhagwan Parshram; Keshva Ramchandra; Shivram Ramji More; Jadhavji Raghunath; Siddappa Appanna; Sukdev Sharma; Rambriksha; Sing A. V. Venkateshiah; Naorthum Pragji; Bhikoo Sonu; Yeshwant Ganesh.

FOR WOMEN PICKETERS.

All local picketing Sewikas are expected to be present at Congress House at 1 p.m. to-day (Saturday).

NOTICE TO CONGRESS VOLUNTEERS.

(Through B. P. C. C.)

All Satyagrahi Volunteers are directed to be present at the Congress House at 8 a.m. on Saturday the 5th instant to meet Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel.

MORE CONGRESS PICKETERS ARRESTED

Two Seva Dal Volunteer Distribute Pamplets To Policemen.

A large number of arrests were made by the police on Friday.

Twenty-three volunteers picketing foreign cloth shops in Fort were arrested during the day.

One Congress volunteer was arrested at Colaba for picketing liquor shop.

Two more arrests were made in connection with the distribution of pamphlet to policemen asking them to join the Congress. Both the arrested persons are members of the Hindustani Seva Dal. Their names are Sjt. M. G. Mahatre and Sjt. Vallabhdas R. Dhosi. The latter was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

The Lamington Road Police arrested Abdul Karim, a Muslim volunteer, while distributing "boycott" handbills exhorting the people to boycott British Goods.

At Bhuleshwar the police arrested Sjt. L. G. Samet, while selling the new cyclostyled paper "Revolt."

GANDHI DAY, TO-DAY.

—:o:—

To-day being the second monthly celebration of Gandhi Day the following markets and trades will observe hartal:—

HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS ASSN.

At the meeting of the managing committee of the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association it was unanimously resolved to observe complete Hartal to-day (Saturday) being the monthly date of the arrest and incarceration of Mahatma Gandhi and also against the arrest of Mrs. Lilawati Munshi. No business of hundies, etc., will be transacted to-day.

SUGAR MARKET CLOSED.

On acount of "Gandhi Day", the Sugar Market will be totally closed to-day (Saturday).

BOMBAY COTTON BROKERS ASSN. LTD.

The Managing Committee of the Association have, on account of the "Gandhi Day", and in honour of the incarceration of Shrimati Lilawati Munshi, declared the Forward Cotton Market closed to-day (Saturday.)

BOMBAY SHROFF ASSOCIATION.

It is resolved that the Members of the Shroff Association should close their business to-day (Saturday) being the 2nd monthly day of Mahatma Gandhiji's incarceration and as a protest against the arrest of Mrs. Lilawati Munshi-Vice-President, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.

Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau 381, Ismail Building 2nd floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK MARKET

—:o:—

NEW YORK MARKET WAS CLOSED YESTERDAY.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

—:o:—

OCTOBER.

Liverpool, July 4.

Previous Closing Rate	6.98
To-day's Opening Rate	6.95
Difference	—.03
To-day's Closing Rate	6.98
Difference	Unchanged
Broach Expectation	Rs. 196-8-0.

RANGPUR EARTHQUAKE

—:o:—

Buildings Collapse And Persons Injured

CALCUTTA, July 4.

Rangpur suffered most as a result of the earthquake, the tremors continuing at intervals upto evening. A number of persons were injured while many miraculously escaped. The palatial building of Mahanta Gossain collapsed and several other buildings including the civil courts and the Town Hall suffered heavy damage. The courts and schools are closed.—A. P.

EARTH-QUAKE IN BENGAL

—:o:—

Extensive Damage To Rly Line

CALCUTTA, July 4.

A report from Gauhati says there have been several earthquake shocks of lesser intensity throughout yesterday evening and this morning. The new Civil Courts buildings and the District Board Office have been damaged.

At Malda a building has been badly damaged and at Jalapaiguri, where occasional shocks are still felt, there has been extensive damage to the track and the bridges between Sorbhog and Bijni on the E. B. Railway.

Through communication cannot be restored for two days. Thirty-five bridges have been damaged, five of them badly, on the Bengal Doors Railway, resulting in all the traffic being suspended for a fortnight.—A. P.

STOP PRESS.

"MUSLIM" CONFERENCE FIASCO

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 4.

There was considerable babble of tongues at the Muslim Conference to-day. Its exact definition was found impossible. Mr. Fazal Rahimtoolah said it was not All Muslim Party Conference. Mr. Shafi Daudi said it was Mian Shahnawaz's party challenged it as reactionary and anti-Nationalist while Nawab Ismail defended it as an all party platform.

One distinguished member said the Conference was really intended to bring into prominence those who wished to go to London Conference. Thus in this atmosphere of mutual suspicion, distrust, and jealousy these self-constituted leaders have met. It is certain that there will be a split.

CONGRESS OFFICE RAIDED

—:o:—

6 Months Jail For Selling Bulletins.

MORE OFFICE BEARERS ARRESTED IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, July 4.

Mr. Rajabailav Sukla, Secretary of the Burrabazar Congress Committee, and Mr. Sivanath Sukla, Secretary of the Burrabazar Civil Disobedience Committee, were arrested under the Press Act for publishing bulletins without declaration.

6 MONTHS' JAIL FOR SELLING BULLETINS.

Mr. Narayan Chakravorty was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for selling Congress Bulletins.

13 Congress volunteers were sentenced under the Picketing Ordinance to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

The B. P. C. C. Office was raided again to-day and the officer-in-charge arrested.

So far 20 pickets have been arrested in Burrabazar for picketing foreign cloth shops.—Free Press.

CYCLOSTYLE ORDINANCE IN DELHI.

DELHI, July 4.

The Police raided this evening the office of the "Congress Bulletin" and seized one cyclostyle machine and copies of the "Bulletin" while they were being cyclostyled.—A. P.

EXPELLED FROM SCHOOL FOR WEARING KHADDAR.

—:o:—

LAHORE, July 4.

It is reported that for wearing Khaddar, Sarojini Devi, daughter of Raizada Hansraj has been expelled from the Lady Maclagan School, Lahore. It is alleged that a few days ago the girl volunteers asking the students to wear Khaddar, greeted Sarojini Devi at the school gate for wearing Khaddar. This incident was reported to the Principal, two days after which the girl was expelled from the school.—Free Press.

2,000 SATYAGRAHIS JAILED.

—:o:—

Punjab's Contribution To Independence.

LAHORE, July 4.

The War Council reports that the number of arrests in June is 1,100. The total arrests for the whole province since the movement was started exceeds 2,000.

A dozen liquor pickets were arrested to-day. Ladies also demonstrated before the shops.—F. P.

FAREWELL TO MR. SLOCOMBE.

—:o:—

An All Bombay Gathering.

Representing as it did every community, class, profession and interest, it was really an All-Bombay gathering that assembled in the Blavatsky Hall on Friday afternoon to bid farewell to Mr. George Slocombe who sailing for England to-day. On arrival Mr. Slocombe was given a hearty ovation. All the guest then went upstairs to partake of refreshments. Mr. Bhulabhai Desai expressed on behalf of the citizens of Bombay, their deep appreciation of the services that Mr. Slocombe had rendered to the cause of understanding between India and England, not only in the interests of the countries concerned, but also in those of humanity at large. Mr. Desai hoped that Mr. Slocombe would not forget India and that he would come again soon not an observer of a struggle between the two countries but to see an India enjoying its freedom on terms of equality with his own country. In carefully chosen phrases Mr. Slocombe expressed his gratitude at the treatment that he had received in India. He was specially thankful to find that the gathering was a fully representative one. He specially referred to the presence of Musalmans and remarked that the fact confirmed his original belief that minorities would be found willing to set aside their communal differences in the cause of Indian Nationalism and that those who believed in a policy of divide and rule were grievously mistaken. Mr. Slocombe referred to the quality friendship which he had not found in any other country and "certainly not in my own country." He appealed to Indians in the name of that quality not to judge England from its vocal and die-hard section. The mass of Englishmen was inarticulate and did not know the truth about the situation in India. Once it did it was bound to sympathise with Indians. A new generation of young Englishmen was rising—a generation that would be liked, trusted and neither feared nor hated by Indians.

SHIPPING NEWS

Export & Import

ARRIVALS.

July 5.

Rajputana, Carter, London.
Ranpura, Lindon, Shanghai.
Hatimura, Lamb, Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

July 6.

Nippon, Wolholm, Calcutta.
Crosshill, Stewart, Dunkirk.
Garoet, Samson, Java.
Ranpura, Lindon, London.

LOADING.

July 5.

Steamer Argenfels for Hamburg.
Steamer Jaladuta for Moulmein.
Steamer City of Salford for Liverpool.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S S Ranpura:—The P and O S N Co's English mail steamer Ranpura will sail to-day from Ballard Pier Station at about 1 p.m. for London with the homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT.

S S Karapara:—The B I S N Co's mail steamer Karapara is expected to arrive here to-day at about 8 a.m. from Durban with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Hatimura:—The B I S N Co's steamer Hatimura arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi with a general cargo.

S S Nippon:—The L Edward Ltd. steamer Nippon will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta with same bottom cargo.

S S Crosshill:—The Scinda S N Co's steamer Crosshill will sail today from Bombay harbour for Dunkirk with a general cargo.

S S Garoet:—The T M Co's steamer Garoet is expected to arrive here to-day from Genoa with a general cargo and passengers and hence she will sail for Java on the same day.

HOMEWARD MAILS.

Rawalpindi carrying mails of 26th June left Marseilles June 28.

EXPORTS.

July 4.

S S Malwa for London: 15 cases bristles B Lawrie and Co: 24 bales goat skin A E Blumenthal.

S S Ranpura for New York:—8 bales woollen carpets M M and Co.

S S Hatimura for London:—1000 cwts linseed oil cakes K M Nathoo.

For Havre:—1000 bales linseed K M Nathoo.

For Dunkirk:—250 bales cotton raw J K Kaisha Ltd.

paste 150 drums vegetable oil.

S S Argenfels for Bremen:—330 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Ghent:—540 bales cotton raw C and Thackersey Ltd.

For Antwerp:—250 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

S S City of Salford for Manchester:—51 drums castor oil A Hargovandas and Co; 260 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Glasgow:—3000 cwts groundnut oil cakes Moosabhoy and Co.

For Liverpool:—6242 cwts myrabollams Amin and Sons 2000 cwts myrabollams C Jivanlal and Co; 2000 cwts myrabollams Kalyandas Bros.

S S Wolfsburg for Hamburg:—21 cwts gum karaya N Mulji and Co; 110 bales cotton raw Textile Products Ltd.

For Leipzig:—11 bales lamb skin Mirza Off Bros.

For Ghent:—110 bales cotton raw K M Nathoo.

S S Andijk for Antwerp:—165 bales cotton raw O Suleman and Co.

S S Crosshill for Dunkirk:—114 bales cotton raw C and Thackersey Led; 110 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co; 220 bales cotton raw Bombay Co; 220 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

S S Argenfels for Hamburg:—110 bales cotton raw Langley and Co; 55 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co; 1000 cwts castor seeds S Nagindas.

For Rotterdam:—110 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd; 12000 cwts groundnuts 14200 cwts linseed Ralli Bros.

S S City of Barcelona for Manchester:—416 bales cotton raw Patel Cotton Co.

S S Sado Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton raw Birla Bros; 1060 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co; 300 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Shanghai:—1000 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd; 2000 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Co.

S S Celebes Maru for Shanghai:—1000 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd; 20 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co; 1000 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

For Osaka:—100 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd; 500 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

For Kobe:—300 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

IMPORTS.

July 4.

S S Ockenfels, Agents L Edwards Ltd., from Hamburg:—33 cases glass ware 331 cases machinery 10 cases lamps 201 cases paper 25 cases bone glue 63 cases flanges 25 cases slates 65 cases camphor 547 drums chemicals 114 drums colour 247 drums M A F oil 54 cases hinges 2054 pieces apparelogs 40 bundles copper sheets 374 bundles wire 50 bundles galvanized sheets, 97 bundles galvanized squares 34 cases tyres 99 cases motor covers 50 cases beer.

From Bremen:—25 cases paper 25 cases slates 250 cases salt 25 cases machinery 150 cases tiles 140 cases glass ware 36 cases anchors 40 cases barytes, 175 cases wire netting 125 cases steel 124 cases hinges 131 cases beer 140 cases bolts and nuts 20 coils wire 1500 bundles steel sheets 230 drums chemicals.

From Antwerp:—1291 bundles steel flats 2922 bundles steel bars 2693 bundles steel angles, 1454 bundles steel joists 7487 bundles steel plats 1775 bundles steel hoops 4575 bundles galvanized sheets 200 bundles copper 85 bags dextine 312 bags tiles 410 bags bolts 15 bags cheese 352 bags starch 1675 bags vegetable products 120 bags farina 28 bales straw boards 132 bales paper 15 cases cheese 410 cases brandy 100 cases beer 320 drums chemicals 1576 drums dyes dry 79 cases dyes.

GOVT. SPOKESMAN TO R. T. CONFERENCE

—:o:—

And Their Functions

THEY WILL NERELY INTERPRET.

It is understood that no final decision has been reached regarding the personnel of the Government of India's representation in London during the Round Table Conference. In this connection there appears to be some misapprehension in certain quarters regarding the nature of the functions the Government of India's representatives will perform. The Government of India's representatives will not be members of the Conference. They will only act as liaison officers between the Government of India and the Secretary of State, and will be available for interpreting the views of the Government of India.—A. P.

50 SEARCHES IN DACCA.

—:o:—

Sequel To Cutting Of Telegraph Wires.

DACCA, July 4.

Fifty searches and 25 arrests were made by the Dacca police following the confession of young man arrested after simultaneous cutting of telegraph wires and cables at several places in Vikrampur.

It is understood the Conspiracy case will be started with a Special Tribunal.—Free Press.

PUBLIC MEETING

OF

INDIAN CHRISTIANS

CATHOLICS AND PROTESTANTS

OF

BOMBAY AND SUBURBS

TO INAUGURATE

THE NATIONALIST CHRISTIAN PARTY

at

BLAVATSKY HALL

French Bridge, Chowpatty.

TO-DAY AT 5-30 P. M. (S. T.)

Mr. TERENCE GUIDO, B.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law, will preside.

Amongst the speakers will be:—Miss Ida Dickinson, Mrs. Fernandes, Miss Tilak, Mrs. Felicitas Bunyan, Miss Hyacinthe Mendonca, Messrs. Joachim Alva, Saldanha, Malelu, Pinto, Charles Mascarenhas, Jos Bennie, Kuriyappan, Gonsalves and Dr. Patrao.

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G. D. A EXAMINATION (1930) Result

Percentage of "passes" from Sydenham College "44" as against all-India percentage of nearly "21". Classes commenced on the 21st June. Apply sharp for enrolment and admission to the Hostel to the PRINCIPAL, 96, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1930.

DOCTOR BESANT'S APPEAL.

—:o:—

"It is out of anybody's power to shelve the Simon Report. That document stands as the one coherent suggestion for the future Government of India, and if and when the Round Table Conference meets it must perforce occupy the first place on the agenda." Thus writes the "Statesman" which speaks for "Europeans in India" and the Security Services. And its special representative at Simla suggests that a Government announcement regarding the freedom of the Conference and the intention not to submit their own proposals is "absolutely necessary" for the purpose of correcting the wrong impression created in India by "semi-official propaganda" to the effect that Government had committed themselves "to a position far in advance of the (Simon) Report." This is undoubtedly the position of the I.C.S. also. That they have succeeding in making their view prevail is clear from the despatch of our Simla correspondent published elsewhere.

The London "Times" also echoes the same sentiments when it says "the two Governments would be wise also to take steps to dissipate beforehand some exaggerated anticipations about the Conference, which are being disseminated both here and in India. In any case, there must be no suggestion that the Conference is more than a stage, however important, in a process." If all this is not a positive denial of India's demand, one wonders what it is. Writing on the Round Table Conference, the "Leader" of Allahabad says: "It need hardly be said that if the terms of reference and the personnel are not satisfactory political India will have nothing to do with the Conference." The "freedom" of the Conference—"a stage in the process" of India's advance towards the ultimate goal"—explains unmistakably the nature of the terms of reference. At the best Indians will be allowed to "argue a case for Dominion Status" which case, incidentally has been rejected in advance.

The terms will certainly not imply grant of Dominion Status with or without safeguards. Can any Indian agree to attend such a Round Table Conference? And more particularly when, as our Simla correspondent points out, the terms enunciated by Pundit Motilal Nehru were "considered very fair by Mr. Jayakar, Mr. Jinnah and all progressive Liberal and Independent politicians." Some Liberal leaders were, we understand, pleading with the Viceroy for peace. The answer that they received was declaring the Congress Working Committee unlawful. What are the Liberals going to do now? Is it not time for them to follow the lead of Doctor Besant? She had a firmer faith in the Round Table Conference than many Liberals. She was not the person to have lost faith in co-operation unless it had become impossible for her to do otherwise England's indifference and the Indian Government's latest move against the Congress have exhausted her patience. She feels called upon to stand by the Congress, she appeals to Liberals also to do so. Will they listen?

WAS IT "MINIMUM OF FORCE" ?

—:o:—

The assault by the Bombay Police on the Congress volunteers, men and women, on the Azad Maidan on the morning when Pundit Motilal Nehru was to take the salute at the volunteers' rally formed the subject of an interpellation in the Commons on Thursday. Mr. Benn replying to it said that he had called for a report from India, as the result of which he was satisfied that the minimum of force necessary was used by the Bombay police. The "report from India" on which Mr. Benn depends can only be astonishingly inaccurate, in fact a document in which the authorities here must have dilated on "mob violence" and pictured the police as having been faced with a difficult task in the execution of their duties. We have been already informed in the communique issued by the Government of Bombay regarding the assault as to what "wise men do" if they desire to escape police attentions. But if Mr. Benn is anxious to know the truth regarding the incident,—and evidently he thinks the only reliable source of information is the official one—he must not rely on officials reports and we are confident members of Parliament, with any sense of fairness, will not.

What is the opinion of the Bombay public regarding the conduct of the police on that day? There is hardly any doubt about it. We have the testimony of two distinguished Indians, not at all connected with the Congress, which belies the official report. Mr. Krishnalal M. Jhaveri, an ex-judge of the Bombay High Court, records his definite opinion, after having seen the victims of the assault at the Congress Hospital, that "mere brute force and nothing less must have been used against them and that too when they were unarmed." Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, an ex-Member of the Bombay Executive Council, declares, after his visit to the Congress Hospital: "I feel justified in saying that the force used on Saturday was excessive and has led to the maiming of several young men and ladies. If His Excellency Sir Frederick Sykes and the Hon. the Home Member had taken the trouble of paying a visit to this institution and talked to the patients to find out the truth they would have seen how far incorrect are the contradictions published by the Director of Information." It is, indeed, a pity that although Sir Frederick Sykes visited Bombay after the incident he failed to exercise the imaginative statesmanship of acquainting himself personally with the popular side of the case by visiting the Congress Hospital and securing first-hand information. Sir Earnest Hotson has made frequent visits to Bombay since the incident but neither he himself nor the Police Commissioner has ever cared to visit the Hospital and talk to the victims of the indiscriminate lathi assaults. Sir Jamshedjee Jijeebhoy, Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim, Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Mr. Hosseinbhoy Laljee and a number of other distinguished citizens of Bombay have visited the Hospital and they can bear testimony to the excessive force employed by the police. It is adding insult to injury when Mr. Benn, speaking from the official book, calmly informs the Commons that only the "minimum of force" was employed.

JUST INDICTMENT.

—:o:—

It is gratifying to notice that at long last the Liberal leaders in Bombay have issued a statement severely criticizing the manner in which the Ordinance against picketing has been interpreted by officialdom. The Council of the Western India Liberal Association declares in its statement that "the manner in which the Ordinance is worked in practice has been most unfortunate and instead of improving the situation has led to further public irritation." The public had never any hopes that rule by Ordinances would "improve the situation" and now that the Liberal leaders have noticed how in practice the Picketing Ordinance only exacerbates public feeling all the more, we hope they will strongly emphasize the necessity of Government's withdrawing not only this Ordinance but all other Ordinances, impress upon Government the urgency of withdrawing all repressive measures and declare that they will boycott the Round Table Conference unless the Indian demand for a satisfactory enunciation of its terms is met. The manner in which the words "molestation and loitering" are understood by those who work the Ordinance leaves no room for doubt that it is meant only to coerce the people. The sentences passed upon the picketers are characterised in the Liberals' statement as "quiet out of proportion and vindictive" and we hope the Government of Bombay will realise that when politicians who stand aloof from the Civil Disobedience Movement, condemn the working of the Picketing Ordinance in scathing terms, there is no hope whatsoever that the policy which prompted the issue of the Ordinance will ever succeed.

MAHATMAJI FOR THE PARSIS.

ONLY MAN TO REPRESENT WHOLE INDIA AT THE R. T. CONFERENCE.

(BY A PARSI.)

It is indeed a matter of rejoicing that the Parsis have thrown their lot with their sister-communities in the national movement for freedom. They have rightly realised that they are Indians first, Parsis afterwards, and that their first duty is to their country that gav them shelter and hospitality when they left their ancient Iranian home for the sake of their religion several hundreds years ago.

Those who have been too much obsessed with their sense of loyalty to the British Government must remember that the Government which claims loyalty from its subjects owes a duty to the subjects for their welfare and prosperity. But Britain's policy of economic and political domination has hit the Parsis equally with the other communities. Whatever prosperity the Parsis enjoyed is due solely to their own energy, enterprize, business ability, and their remarkable power of adaptability to new environment; and not to any favouritism shown by the Government.

IMPARTIAL REPRESSION.

What little consideration the Government really have for the Parsis or other minorities was made clear when these communities became actively alive to their sense of patriotism and joined in the legitimate national aspirations for self-government which is the birth-right of every nation in the world. All their loyalty and sacrifices during the Great War seem now to have been forgotten by the Government who have been treating them with the same impartial repression as the other communities. The Police Lathi Raj at Whiteaway Laidlaw's and other places made no distinction between the Parsis and others.

In these circumstances, it is all the more necessary for the Parsis as a self-respecting community to join the national movement wholeheartedly and show their fullest confidence and trust in Mahatma Gandhi in an unmistakable manner. Mahatmaji has repeatedly admired the sacrifice, patriotism and the magnificent generosity of the Parsis whom he has often recognised as an invaluable asset to India. In fact, Mahatmaji acknowledges the Grand Old Man of the Parsis, Dadabhoy Naoroji, as his political 'Guru'. Parsis must also remember that the gospel of Swaraj was first taught to Indians by Dadabhoy Naoroji.

IN SAFE HANDS.

I would suggest to my co-religionists, the Parsis, that if they are asked to send their representatives to the Round Table Conference in London, they should unanimously elect Mahatmaji as their only representative. Other Parsi leaders might be sent, if necessary, as "advisers" to Mahatmaji on behalf of the community. But Mahatmaji alone should represent the Parsi community at the Conference. I would make the same suggestion to the Muslims the Sikns and other minority communities. This will be the most striking way of demonstrating to the British Government and the world at large the real strength of the national feeling in India, and what great confidence and regard Mahatmaji commands amongst all the communities.

The interests of the minorities are safer in the hands of Mahatmaji than in those of their own communal leaders. This will be clear from what Mahatmaji once said with regard to the claims of the minorities. He declared that the minorities should be allowed to have all the rights and privileges they want, and what remains should be taken by the majority community, the Hindus. What better guarantee than this can a minority community desire for the protection of its legitimate interests?

SOME STRANGE AND WILD TALK.

STRANGE NOTIONS ABOUT INDIA.

(BY PAUL PRY.)

It is very interesting nowadays to hear some people talk about India. It is clear that many persons still entertain strange notions about this country which a little clear thinking ought to dispel. Lord Inchcape for instance, thinks that ninety-nine per cent. of Indians, in a political sense, are still in swaddling clothes. This means, of course, that they must still have British nurses to rear them up and, after this, British tutors and mentors to educate them up to manhood. This is no credit to the British Rule which has been established here for the last 150 years. At the rate Lord Inchcape calculates the political growth of this country, it will take it 2,000 years to attain the age of discretion. This ought to be very comforting to the British who see such a long vista before them to continue using India as a pasture-ground. Comforting I say, is it so? I hear many of them grumble that Providence is very hard on them for selecting them to be the guardians and protectors of the inhabitants of this country. They talk of the white man's burden and his unhappy lot to be an exile here. The poor fellow! How they all wish they had done with this country to live their happy lives in their own native land—that land which overflows with milk and honey. Providence, indeed, is very hard on these poor fellows who have been destined to fulfil such a mighty task as to help the evolution of the Indian races towards civilization. After this you may understand why India must remain the milch-cow of the British—as Lord Rothermere reminded his people the other day. As long as they are here it is only natural that they must have the milk and the cream too.

A FUTILE THREAT.

A correspondent of the "Times of India", "Hard Facts", among other non-sensical things he says about the present political situation, utters a threat that India will be punished like Egypt if she does not submit humbly to the dictates of her present rulers. "Hard Facts" forgets that Egypt is not India. Here Great Britain is dealing with one-fifth of the human race and there with a handful of Fellaheens. It is not easy to coerce such a nation into abject submission when it has made up its mind to be free. What is Egypt? I dare say in Egypt, as in Malta, a couple of gun-boats can overawe the population. Will it do the British to rule by such display of force in India? "Hard Facts" yearns for such a display of force here. He reminds the Indians of the Bull-dog tenacity of the British and the "cowardly" inferiority of the Indians.

WHAT HISTORY SAYS.

The average Britisher is really fond of believing that he has the tenacity of the Bull-dog in him. It is time to knock this conceit out of him, which a wrong education has imparted to him. "Hard Facts" should try to learn some Real Facts before boasting of the British Bull-dogism. The average Britisher imagines that his nation has always achieved prodigies of valour in its overseas conquests. This is an exaggeration of the real facts as an English Professor of History recently reminded his class in the University of Oxford. All this much vaunted and much boasted English prowess exists only in their exalted imagination. Owing to favourable circumstances a couple of centuries ago, and to a fortuitous concourse of events many of these overseas conquests were achieved without much effort and much less bravery and valour. In their encounters with the European races the British have seldom proved their superiority or their fine mettle as they are fond of believing. At Waterloo, despite the ill-equipped forces of Napoleon, the British were already in full flight in the adjoining Foret de Soignes. Were it not for the timely arrival of Von Blucher it would have been an awful disaster for them. This is the real truth about Waterloo. In the Crimean War they had a terrible time, and all their assaults and attempts to capture the Tower of Malakoff proved abortive. Malakoff was captured by the French in the twinkle of an eye as soon as Lord Raglan applied for help to Marechal St. Arnaud. Bulldogism was not very successful against the Boers during the last Boer War. To subdue such a peasant nation all the resources of the Empire had to be mobilized. "Hard Facts" has a lot to learn yet before boasting of British Bulldogism and uttering threats though it is easy to do this in a country where the people are most peaceful in disposition.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

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Leave It To Russell.

According to Reuter it is suggested in Parliamentary circles that the personnel of the Round Table Conference should include Sir John Simon for the purpose of introducing his Report to the Conference. The suggestion has been made because of Government's apparent intention to submit no proposals of their own. We do not however think it is quite necessary to trouble Sir John himself or, for that matter any of his collegues. For, in the first place it will be difficult to find a natural constituency for Sir John to represent at the Round Table Conference. Secondly the report may be safely entrusted to the representatives of "Europeans in India", or to those "representatives" of India who will pack the Conference. Finally, failing these Earl Russell may be trusted to do the job. He has already learnt much from the report and by the time of the Conference he will have become an honour to his master, Sir John Simon and a matchless authority on India. True, Government will suomit no proposals. But Earl Russell is not the man to resist generous impulses of sharing his expert knowledge of India acquired through the Simon Report—with other members of the Conference.

The New Menace.

But for the step-motherly attitude of the Government of India towards the ardent desire of Indian youth to equip themselves as air pilots, this country would have been able by now to run internal air services. It is not the case that Indian capital is shy of venturing to interest itself in commercial aviation but the attempts that certain syndicates have been making to secure contracts for carrying air mails when the Karachi-Bombay air route and other internal routes will be opened have been unsuccessful because of the obstructive attitude of Government. Now Sir Eric Geddes in his speech at the Imperial Airways luncheon holds out a new threat to India. If his assertion that the Imperial Airways will be allowed to operate internal air services in India is correct, what chance is there for indigenous enterprise to take to this new field of commercial aviation? And what becomes of the promises and assurances of the Government of India to help in stimulating it?

"C. And M. Gazette" Is Gratified.

It will be recalled that sometime back the "Civil and Military Gazette" of Lahore had vilified the Congress Working Committee and demanded its head on a charger. This demand was immediately followed by the Government communique announcing that the Working Committee had been declared illegal, which proved the existence of a strong spiritual relationship with Simla, a relationship that enabled the "Civil and Military Gazette" to anticipate the event with a precision and quickness that were almost uncanny. Now, naturally enough, it has expressed its gratification at Government's action against those who would enlist "the help of the hooligan element" in their fell work. It should be noted incidentally that with Anglo-India the phrase "hooligan element" is, like "murderers and assassins", or "rascals", synonimous with "Satyagrahis", men and women. But having expressed its gratification the paper wants Government "to drive the hooligan element from the street", and show "a determination to maintain law and order at all costs."

'To Clear The Way".

With a ring of passionate longing, it exclaims: "The suppression of the Working Committee will lead to further outbreaks of violence, but let the position be faced boldly and once for all". Although the country has failed to provide the "C. and M. Gazette" with the much-needed excuse, yet there is no doubt that it is in an extreme hurry for—Martial Law! It is rendered all the more urgent because it wants "to clear the way for those who are prepared to co-operate with the Government of India in an attempt to accelerate the advance of India along the road to Self-Government, and place a strong case before those whom they will meet at the Round Table Conference." Now the question immediately arises whether it is intended to carry through the farce of a Round Table Conference by the help of determined "firmness", "at all costs", otherwise, Martial Law in India. We ask this question because past history has almost convinced us of Anglo-India's powers to anticipate correctly the actions of Simla. As to the "Gazette's" contemptuous references to "agitators" and the "hooligan element", we do not desire to say anything. There seems to be a fundamental difference of opinion between India and Anglo-India regarding criteria of chivalry and decency in language.

"India's Constitution Must Have Congress Approval"

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MAHATMA—A COMPLEX PERSONALITY

MR. SLOCOMBE ASKS INDIANS TO WAIT TILL NEW SOCIALISM COMES INTO BEING.

"In spite of our Birkenheads and Rothermeres, I would beseech India to have faith in Britain. We are passing through a crisis. A new England is in the process of formation and self-expression, and when it is fully triumphant, India will not have to regret her association with Britain", said Mr. Slocombe, in an interview with a representative of the "Chronicle".

"How rare are the people who interpret the present in terms of history", he replied, when asked why did Britishers condemn the Civil Disobedience movement, when they themselves and other Western nations had broken laws to gain higher ends.

"Dominion Status for India is in the Labour Party's programme and sooner or later that pledge will be honoured." He gave it as his opinion that no Constitution, in the framing of which Congressmen had not participated, could successfully be worked in India.

AN INTERVIEWER INTERVIEWED.

Mr. George Slocombe of the "Daily Herald", London, who has been in India for nearly two months, on, what may legitimately be described, as a journalistic mission of peace, sails for England to-day. The sympathetic outlook, that he brought to bear on the Indian problem, in sharp contrast to the fulminations of other journalists, has made him a 'persona grata' with the Indian public and politicians.

"The attentions of huge crowds, to which I am not accustomed, were often embarrassing", he said, with a twinkle of modesty in his sharp and searching eyes, when I interviewed him at the Taj Mahal Hotel, on the eve of his departure.

Mr. Slocombe was busy packing up things. He had several engagements to attend to. As such, the interview took place, partly in a taxi, which was asked to drive to Wagh's Studio at Chowpaty, where his bust is being prepared, and partly in his room after the return journey.

"I have made many friends in India and have met with nothing but kindness, wherever I have been. In two months I have not been able to see much of India, but I have learnt enough of the Indian people and their political leaders, to see things in what I believe to be their true perspective."

COMPLEX PERSONALITY.

I asked him now he was impressed by Mahatma Gandhi and other Indian leaders whom he had met.

"Mr. Gandhi", he replied, "struck me as a queer combination of a prophet, a politician, a practical man and a mystic. He is a complex personality but, nevertheless, a man of simple emotions."

"Did you say a practical man?" I asked pointedly.

"Oh, yes! he is a practical man" he said.

"Few Britishers will agree with you", I suggested.

"I know"—and he laughed.

"The Indian political leaders I have met are in no way inferior to the leading politicians of Europe. Considering the vast population of this Continent, their number is ridiculously small, but in relation to the articulate section, the proportion is not so bad", remarked Mr. Slocombe.

"What do you think will be the upshot of the present impasse? Will the important statements made to you by Gandhiji and Pundit Motilal bear any fruit?" I asked, after we had settled down in his room on our return from the Wagh Studio.

Mr. Slocombe put on a serious face and began twisting the curly hair of his reddish beard. He knew that he had been called upon to answer a question in which the whole world is at present interested, a question, so delicate that the fate of two mighty nations depends on its solution.

HAVE FAITH IN BRITAIN?

"Although I speak only as a friendly observer, without any official authority, I am convinced that the Labour Government will try its utmost to live up to the fullest implications of the Viceroy's declaration of last autumn. I believe that this statement, however cautiously worded, still represents the fully considered and convinced policy of the Labour Government towards India. In spite of our Birkenheads and Rothermeres, I would beseech India to have faith in Britain. Our difficulty is that the old Imperialist school has not yet been completely routed and the new school has not taken full possession of the field. We are also passing through a crisis—a new England is in a process of formation and self-expression, and when it is fully triumphant India will not have to regret her association with Britain, nor will Britain regret her generosity to India", he observed meditatively.

Mr. Slocombe hoped that a settlement might be reached which would enable Mahatma Gandhi to attend the London Conference. His presence, he thought, would excite sympathetic interest and even warm approval among many British people who cherish friendly feelings towards India.

"Whatever people in England may think of the Civil Disobedience movement", he added, "and whether they regard Mr. Gandhi as right or wrong, many of them consider him as the greatest living Indian and one of the greatest men of our time".

"But why should they think anything bad about the Civil Disobedience movement?" I interrupted. 'Have not Britishers themselves, and other Western nations, broken laws to gain higher ends?"

He replied: "How rare are the people who interpret the present in terms of history.".

MUSLIMS DIVIDED.

As regards the political attitude of the Muslims, Mr. Slocombe regretted that there was no single institution which could lay claim to being thoroughly representative of Muslim opinion. He found that their attitude was not as clearly defined as that of the Hindus.

"Now that the Liberals have endorsed Pandit Motilal's peace terms, do you think they would be justified in attending the Round Table Conference without the Congress?" I asked.

"I am not in a position to advise what the Liberals should or should not do."

We then talked of sundry other things,—Censorship, British and Indian journalism, influence of American opinion on British politics and such other subjects. He informed me that his own paper the "Daily Herald," was contemplating to issue a Manchester edition which would probably increase its circulation to a million and a half readers.

LABOUR'S PLEDGE.

In reply to another question he said that the last elections had shown that the circulation of the Beaver-Mere group of papers was no index of their influence on the British public. He repudiated my suggestion that the Labour Government had made India an issue of political bargain with other parties. "Dominion Status is in the Labour Party's programme and sooner or later that pledge will be honoured."

Before we parted, Mr. Slocombe agreed with me that from his own observation no Constitution, in the framing of which Congressmen had not participated, could successfully be worked in India.

"CONSPIRACY" CASE ORDINANCE "ULTRA VIRES".

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Lahore Undertrial's Petition To Chief Justice.

LAHORE, July 4.

On behalf of Desraj, the undertrial prisoner in Lahore Conspiracy case, a petition has been filed before the Chief Justice and Doctor Gokulchand Narang, Sir Motisagar and other prominent lawyers praying that under section 491 and 561-A Criminal Procedure Code, Desraj and the co-accused be brought before a High Court, under writ of Habeas Corpus and dealt with according to law. The petition characterises the Conspiracy Case Ordinance as "Ultra Vires", as stipulated under section 72 of the Government of India Act. No emergency existed for issuing the ordinance. Facts mentioned in his statement by the Governor General did not constitute to emergency. Provisions of the Ordinance are not calculated to promote peace and good government, and Ordinance deprived the accused of the right of appeal to a High Court and deprived the High Court of the powers of confirmation revision, and superintendence and finally the ordinance was against the fundamental principles of constitution and transgressed unwritten law or constitution of United Kingdom of Great Britain.—A. P.

MRS. CAPTAIN AND MRS. MUNSHI JAILED.

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(Continued from page 1.)

cillors of the first group who were already convicted.

Mr. Spencer then selected three "Congress Bulletins" of 25th, 26th and 30th June and said they were not only objectionable but contained highly seditious matter. He had marked the objectionable passages with red pencil, which he gave to the Magistrate.

ARRESTED WITHOUT WARRANTS.

Concluding his speech, he said under section 188 a warrant of arrest was necessary before, which under the Ordinance dated 13th June was dispensed with, and the police were empowered to arrest without a warrant. The accused were therefore arrested without warrants, Mrs. Captain at her residence on Thursday morning, Messrs. Mahashabde and Thakore at the Congress House while Mrs. Lilavati Munshi and Mr. Noormohmed Vallibhoy surrendered themselves at Congress House on Friday morning.

The Magistrate: The "Congress Bulletins" are prohibited from publication under the Order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, dated the 15th May. This Order has been defied by the publication of the bulletins. Do you wish to plead guilty under section 188 or refuse to plead guilty?

REFUSAL TO PLEAD GUILTY.

Mrs. Perin Captain: We refuse to plead guilty.

Mr. Mohanji N. Desai, Inspector, C.I.D. then produced the Order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate dated 15th May last prohibiting the publication of the "Congress Bulletin" under Section 188 I.P.C. Inspector Lyon of Lamington Road Police Station gave evidence regarding the arrest of the five leaders.

When the Magistrate asked if they wished to make any statement none of the leaders replied. The Magistrate then proceeded to deliver judgment and read Section 188 which stated:—

"Whoever, knowing that, by an order promulgated by a public servant lawfully empowered to promulgate such order, he is directed to abstain from a certain act, or to take certain order, with certain property in his possession or under his management, disobeys surh direction

Shall, if such disobedience causes or tends to cause obstruction, annoyance and injury or risk of obstruction, annoyance and injury to any person lawfully employed be punished.

And if such disobedience causes or tends to cause danger to human life, health or safety, or causes or tends to cause a riot or affray shall be punished.

ORDER DEFIED.

His Worship emphasised on the second clause of this section, and said in contravention of the Order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, the publication and circulation of the "Congress Bulletin" was continued.

Addressing the accused, the Magistrate said: "It was open to you to apply to the Chief Presidency Magistrate to set aside the Order and argue your case, but you have not done so. The passages in the issue of 25th, 26th and 30th June are such as to inflame the mind of the people. For instance in the issue of the 26th in a passage it is stated that "we are out to harrass the Government and ultimately to destroy it". Then in the same issue I find the following passage: "Those persons with khaddar were shot down at sight by soldiers at Sholapur and Peshawar". You have published these bulletins in contravention of the Order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

CONVICTIONS.

I therefore convict you under Sections 188 and 109 and sentence Mrs. Captain and Mrs. Munshi to three months' simple imprisonment on each charge, the sentence to run concurrently; the other accused to five months' rigorous imprisonment on each charge, the sentence to run concurrently.

After the sentences were pronounced the cell in the Esplanade Police Court where Mrs. Munshi and Mrs. Captain were kept was visited by hundreds of ladies. Superintendent Homes allowed two ladies to go at a time who hardly took half a minute to a minute to pay their respects and homage to their leaders and returned, thus making room for others. Hundreds of ladies thus went to the cells for a last-minute talk with their revered leaders. Some of the ladies wore smiling appearance while a few were seen sobbing. Inspector Naden who knew some of the ladies thus sobbing, humourously remarked "You people challenge the police in the processions and put up a bold front. You must not shed tears now." The ladies at once put on smiling appearance, and said "No we are not crying."

REMOVED TO JAIL.

At about 1-45 p.m. Mrs. Captain and Mrs. Munshi were taken to the Arthur Road Jail by Inspector Naden in Mr. Captain's private motor car. They received a hearty send-off by hundreds of people collected near the Esplanade Police Court.

ALLEGED CONFINEMENT IN CELLS AND CAGES

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For Defiance Of "Sirkar Salaam" Order.

SYLHET, July 3.

Some commotion was noticed yesterday throughout the town when cries of "Bandemataram", "Mahatmaji-Ki-Jai" etc. were heard from within the jail and the Military were on the scene. People thronged at the jail gate being anxious to know what had happened. On enquiry it was learnt that about 52 political prisoners refused to obey the "Sirkar Salam" order and stand in a file. The jailer being unable to induce them to obey the orders inspite of threatening them with the worst punishment wrung up the Salam ball, whereupon the military arrived

It is reported that eight political prisoners have been confined in cells for eight days and the rest in cages.—Free Press.

LALA PURSHOTAMLAL SONDHI ARRESTED.

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Dictator Of Punjab "War Council."

LAHORE, July 4.

Lala Purshottamlal Sondhi, "Dictator" of the Punjab War Council, was arrested this morning under the Criminal Law Amendment Act. He was given an enthusiastic send-off.—Free Press.

POLICE FIRE ON VILLAGERS

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No Tax-Campaign Sequel.

MIDNAPUR, July 4.

One man was killed and several injured as a result of firing opened by the Police on July 1 in the village of Khorasai, in Contai Sub-Division, as a sequel to vigorous no-tax campaign. It transpires that a Police party headed by Sub-Deputy Magistrate for helping the collection of Chowkidhari taxes and for attaching the property of the defaulters. The villagers assembled and flatly refused payment, whereupon the leader was arrested and marched of to the Police Thana. The police party returned the next day with reinforcements while attaching the property of the defaulters, it is alleged, damaged and destroyed many useful articles The villagers got excited at this completely surrounded the house and threw brickbats etc. at the Police whereupon fire was opened.—Free Press.

INDORE AND UJJAIN MILLS TO BOYCOTT FOREIGN YARN.

—:o:—

Management's Reponse To Deputation.

KHANDWA, July 2.

A deputation consisting of Messrs. Pustake, Agarker, Bhalerao and Poonamchand Rabbawala saw the Mill Managers and Agents of the Spinning and Weaving Mills at Indore and Ujjain, last week, and requested them to boycott foreign yarn and stp production of Khadi in their respective mills. The management of the Hukumchand, the Rajkumar, the Kalyanmal, the Swadeshi the Nandlal Bhandari, and the State Mills—all of Indore and the Bimode Mills of Ujjain, made a promise not to use foreign yarn, in any cloth, for the next 6 months and take precautions to avoid fraud in mill-made cloth being sold in the bazzars as "Shuddha Khadi."

9 Volunteers Arrested.

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DELHI, July 4.

Nine more Congress Volunteers have been arrested under the instigation Ordinance in village Boana, twenty miles from Delhi, bringing the total of arrests to nineteen.—A. P.

DEATH OF REUTER'S EDITOR.

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LONDON, July 4.

Death has occurred of Herbert Jeans, Chief Editor of 'Reuters,' as result of heart failure, following long illness.—Reuter.

2 WOMEN MISSIONARIES CAPTURED.

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Bandits Want 100,000 Dollars For Them.

LONDON, July 4.

Peking.—Ransom of a hundred-thousand dollars is demanded for release of the Englishwomen Miss Nettleton and Miss Harrison of China Missionary Society, who were captured at Chungan, 150 miles from Fuchow, the capital of Fukien Province, where they were working alone. The bandits say they have detained them to tend their sick.—Reuter.

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Lahore, July 4.—Mr. Multani Ram, a member of the Punjab Provincial War Council was arrested this morning under the Criminal Law Amendment Act.—A. P.

COUNTRY WANTS MEN OF ACTION & NOT MEN OF LEARNING.

(Continued from page 1.)

been taken away. Vir Nariman and Meheralli had long been clapped in jail. They were carrying on a fight, grim, earnest, and terrible. Ordinances after Ordinances were springing up. Worse times were ahead. They might have to see many more Esplanade Maidans, many more Dharasanas and many more Wadalas. He did not want to minimise the consequences of their plunging into the fight. What he wanted to ask was if things came to the worse, will they still cling on to the 'maya' of the Colleges or will they give up their degrees for the country's sake?

He wanted to tell them that such a time was not very far. Why not then look ahead and act, when action was essential. He would respectfully tell them that the country at this juncture did not want learned men but men who would act, and act quickly.

The Sardar next referred to the recent Students' Conference in Bombay. He knew they had talked a lot. But he wondered why such a lot of talking was necessary if all that they wanted to do was to leave every student to do as he liked. He knew that a majority of the students were not willing to leave their Colleges but at the same time did not want to admit that what they were doing was not the right thing. He appreciated the point that every one would not be able to make the same amount of sacrifice but he would in the name of the country appeal to them to admit their weakness. Let them not conceal their feelings that the only self-respecting course for them was to boycott the Colleges. Why should they justify their action by passing a resolution?

YOUR PLACE IS IN FREEDOM'S BATTLE.

"If you are weak or if you are a coward, admit that you are one, but for God's sake don't pull others' legs and prevent them from joining the struggle", appealed Sardar Vallabhbhai. "You have read English history? You know how young Oxford and Cambridge students left their Colleges and went to the field in the Great War. You ask any professor and if he does not reply, go to the Principal and ask him what you should do? There can be only one reply. Your place is by the side of your countrymen, who are fighting the freedom's battle."

Sardar Vallabhbhai then told the students how even women had come forward to fight the battle and were they not ashamed to step into the Colleges? They should choose between degrees and liberty. What will the future historians write about the part of college students in this struggle? Did they want to be called traitors? To him the question was nout one for argument. They should search their hearts and act. What they needed was only courage, courage to liberate their country.

SERVICE BEFORE DEGREES.

He asked them to drive away the idea that degrees would help them on in this world? Nobody would ecognise their degrees but their services would be immortalised.

Concluding the Sardar asked each student to think on the subject without asking others as to what he should do. He was sure they would come to the conclusion that they should join the ranks of the country's liberators and cast off their degrees.

In the course of his speech the Sardar mentioned the great sacrifices made by Bombay merchants and women and paid them a high tribute.

The proceedings came to a close with evidence of much enthusiasm on the part of the Collegians.

GIRL STUDENT SCALES WALL.

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Professor Addresses Empty Benches.

Many schoolboys walked out of their classes when the news of Mrs. Lilavati Munshi's arrest spread in the city. All the schools in Girgaum were compelled to close down owing to poor attendance of the pupils.

Collegians also observed hartal and lively scenes were witnessed, particularly in front of the St. Xavier's College. Two huge national flags were flying at both the gates to the College. Girls and boys were picketing the gates.

One of the college girls, it is said, scaled the walls to get entrance into her class-room where a Professor was addressing empty benches. On noticing this, the picket surrounded even the walls of the College and carried on picketing.

Many important markets in the city observed hartal.

Intellectuals Ready To Take "Risks" Of Peace With India

PROF. RADHAKRISHNA'S IMPRESSIONS OF ENGLISHMEN GENERALLY.

WANTED A BOLD MOVE TO TOUCH INDIAN IMAGINATION

BOMBAY, July 4.

Prof. S. Radhakrishna of the Calcutta University, returned to India by s.s. "Rajputana" this morning after a prolonged stay in England during which time he delivered lectures on comparative religion at the Oxford University for a complete academic year and Hibert Lectures at London and Manchester. Professor Radha-Krishna also lectured at Birmingham, Cambridge, Liverpool and other important cities.

WORTH TAKING RISKS.

Interviewed on the attitude of Englishmen generally towards the recent events in India Prof. Radhakrishna said that Englishmen were taking a greater interest in India to-day than at any time before. Even those who disagreed with the methods now adopted in India were impressed by the struggle and suffering endured from the few details known there. The intellectuals as a class, were aware of the great importance of an early and friendly settlement on the Indian question, and many of them felt that the present was an occasion when it would be worth taking risks in view of the issues at stake. A merely judicial policy, he added, which lacked courage and vision would not help matters as would a bold forward move which respected the national impulse and touched the imagination of the Indian people. He hoped that before things became irretrievable wiser counsels would prevail in all quarters and bitterness avoided.

WHEN EXCITEMENT SUBSIDES.

Proceeding, Prof. Radhakrishna said that as soon as the present political excitement subsided it was very necessary that the present enthusiasm for ideals and capacity for suffering and sacrifice should be directed into channels leading to social progress. He regretted that the bitter critics of the Indian social system were not anxious that those who could remove the running social sores should be given their due to work out their ideals.

In conclusion, he said that interest in Indian thought was increasing and that there was a realisation that mechanical efficiency was not enough and that an inward strength had to be built up. He felt that in this task India with her long history would be a great world asset.

Prof. Radhakrishna left this afternoon by the Nagpur Mail for Calcutta.—A. P.

LAWYERS JAILED IN CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE MOVEMENT.

The Question Of Disciplinary Action.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT JIDGES DECIDE NOT TO INTERFERE IN MATTER FOR THE PRESENT.

Our readers will remember that some time ago, the Government were reported to have invited Sir Amberson Marten, Chief Justice of Bombay, who lately retired, to consider whether or not disciplinary action should be taken against those lawyers who had been convicted of political offences.

Sir Amberson, it is stated in this connection, consulted some members of the Bar Council in the matter. They told him that in view of the feeling among the members of the Bar in regard to the political situation in the Bombay Presidency and the city, it would be highly desirable not to take any action against those lawyers.

Sir Amberson than retired, and the whole matter was left in the hands of his successor. It is believed, however, that the ex-Chief Justice was not at all in disagreement with the members of the Bar Council in the matter.

Shortly after he assumed charge of his office, the present Chief Justice it is reported, again ascertained the views on the subject of of prominent members of the Bar Council, who were of the opinion that in the interests of harmonious relations between the Bench and the Bar it would not be advisable to take disciplinary action against that lawyers.

It is understood the Chief Justice after giving the matter his careful attention and being informed of the general feeling among the profession against any action placed the whole matter before a meeting of the Judges on Monday last and, it is understood, it was decided by their Lordships that the High Court should not interfere in the matter of lawyers and political convictions for the present.

NAMES OF LAWYERS.

The names of the lawyers who have been convicted of political offences are as under:—

Mr. K. M. Munshi, (Advocate); Mr. Purshotam Tricumdas, (Bar.-at-Law); Mr. K. F. Nariman, (Advocate); Mr. B. G. Kher, (Solicitor); Mr. G. V. Kapadia, (Solicitor); and Mr. Ramrai Munshi, (Pleader) of Ahmedabad.

KAKA KALELKAR MEDICALLY EXAMINED

"Not Suffering From T. B.

"HIS HEALTH IS GOOD", ASSURES DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

"There appeared in the issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 1st instant a letter headed "Mahatma's Companion" and Signed by "A Medico". In this letter it was stated that Mr. Kalelkar, who is to be Mr. Gandhi's companion in Yeravda Central Prison, has for some time past been suffering from tuberculosis. Mr. Kalelkar has just received a thorough medical examination and it has been found that he is not suffering from tuberculosis and that his health is good in every respect."

CONVICTIONS OF MOTILALJI & DR. SYED & AFTER.

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Legality Of Arrest And Trial Questioned.

RECORDS TO BE SENT FOR: NOTICE ISSUED TO GOVT. ADVOCATE.

ALLAHABAD, July 4.

The legality of arrest and trial of Pandit Motilal Nehru and Dr. Syed Mahmud was questioned by Mr. Girdharilal Agarwalla at Allahabad High Court. Mr. Agarwalla appeared as "amicus curiae" and not for any party and prayed that the High Court be pleased to call for the records of its own accord in exercise of its powers of revision and superintendence. Man grounds were that the alleged extension of Criminal Law Amendment Act to United Provinces were not known in time to the accused, that messages by telephone by which the police were instructed by Government were not evidence that newspaper reports were not legal evidence and charges were wrong and conviction was bad in law. Justice Kendall ordered that records be sent for and notice issued to Government Advocate.—A. P.

THE COTTON CRISIS.

Its Causes & Cures.

The Indian cotton trade will be under a great obligation to Sjt. Purshotamdas Thakurdas for the interview which he gave to the "Indian Daily Mail" the other day. In the said interview Sjt. Purshotamdas attempted to give various reasons for the present crisis of our cotton trade.

The reference to the increased "carry-over" of cotton in Bombay due to unfortunate strikes in Bombay mills, as Sjt. Purshotamdas observes, seems rather misleading. The real increase in the "carry-over" began with importations of American cotton in this country in the season of 1926-27 when the prices of American cotton were cheaper than those of Indian cotton. These imports amounted to about 6 lacs of bales when the real weakness of the statistical situation in Bombay began. During this period of disparity of prices, the manipulated situation of the local forward market, owing to speculation purchases, encouraged importation of American cotton. The long period of strikes in Bombay did not alter the situation and if there had been no strike, there would not have been any carry-over worth the name. At the same time it is understood that most of the carry over is inferior or untenderable against any of the hedge contracts which are current in the Forward market. Thus there cannot be any undue pressure of hedge selling. Most of the merchants in this country are not in the habit of hedging cotton and if the books of cotton brokers are examined the truth will be found out. When cotton merchants are not hedging all their cotton, this question of hedging carry-over, which is mostly made up low class cotton, does not arise so far as the effect on prices is concerned.

WANTED CORRECT STATISTICS.

These large figures of carry-over are creating sentimental effect on the speculation temper and to that extent are encouraging short sales without any cotton behind them. This situation can be helped to some extent by issuing correct statistics of carry-over every week by showing separately sold and unsold stocks and, if possible, showing stocks in the hands of exporters. The weekly Liverpool cotton statistics show quantity forwarded to consumers as well as actual sales of cotton. This improvement in the present system of showing stocks of cotton in Bombay (all hands including mills) will assist, to a great extent, in intelligent study of the local statistical situation of raw cotton.

CONSTRUCTIVE CRITICISM.

Criticism becomes more bitter only from interested parties, but there is room in the cotton trade for an honest and constructive criticism with a view to help the trade. This criticism must be weighed by the Board of the East India Cotton Association on its merits. The caution signalled in these columns was merely intended to secure the safety of the cotton trade and not with a view to help either bulls or bears. The disastrous effect of the unadjusted 1/6 ratio, as Sjt. Purshotamdas says, is seen in the ruined economic conditions. Repeated contraction of currency, sales of treasury bills and Government operations in the money market, have not only depressed commodity values but have also resulted in stringent conditions of monetary markets and abnormal high rate of discount, namely, 6 per cent., which rules at present, though there is no seasonal demand for money for marketing crops.

This state of affairs indicates that with a poor holding power, large quantities of cotton will be unloaded on an unwilling market resulting in crisis. The Bears will not fail to take advantage of hammering the market and large sales will be forced against option business.

A GOOD DECISION

It was at the right time that the Board fixed minimum prices and it seemed that the crisis would be averted. But, alas, the failure on the part of some of the members of the East India Cotton Association to respect their own rules had disastrous effect. The Board appointed a committee to investigate the dealings of these members. But before awaiting its findings, the members of the Board could not realise the impending danger and there being no 75 per cent. majority as required, they removed all restrictions imposed by them, though the reasons which led them to fix minimum prices had not disappeared. This action of the Board resulted in a further sharp decline in the values of cotton which are not true values of cotton and are much below the the cost of production.

The cheapness of Indian cotton is admitted on every side and even Sjt. Purshotamdas said to a representative of the "Evening News" that prices were cheaper by about Rs. 50 per Khandi. This goes to prove that there is something wrong with the trade and such a state cannot be allowed to continue indefinitely. When prices are said to be unduly low, it becomes the duty of the custodians of the Bombay cotton trade to use all their power to set the cotton trade on the right path. In taking such a bold step, the Board must be assisted by the Government and the trade.

Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

Bombay, July 4.

Yesterday's selling pressure again increased on easier New York advices and prices of Broach Jul|Aug and new Apri|May declined to Rs. 187 and Rs. 220 respectively. At this level there was some covering and prices recovered to Rs. 192|8 for Broach J|A. There was scattered business at this level and prices again declined to Rs. 191-8. Liverpool opening cables were quiet but later advices reported some improvement. There was good demand from exporters and prices quickly improved and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

The market will remain closed to-morrow:—

Broach J/A	193
Broach A/May	226
Oomra July	154/8
Oomra D/J.	182/8
Bengal July	140
Bengal D/J.	160

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, July 4.

100 Chrystal & Co. Raman 142
200 Do. Javar 145 1/2
100 Japan T. & Co. Pandurna 160
100 Ralli Bros. Nagpur 162
200 Do. Amraoti 150
62 Do. Do. 152
300 G. G. Kesha Broach 195 1/2
92 Japan T. & Co. Mahu 161
50 Do. Nandarbar 152
100 Patel Cotton Kasur 136 1/4
212 Japan T. & Co. Wun 163
65 Volkart Bros. Bir 152 1/2

—:o:—

INDIAN COTTON

Scinde, Fully Good	4.20
Scinde, Fine	4.45
Scinde, Superfine	4.70
Bengal, Good	3.95
Bengal, Fully Good	4.20
Bengal, Fine	4.45
Oomra, Good	4.20
Oomra, Fully Good	4.50
Oomra, Fine	4.80
Broach, Fully Good	5.15
Broach, Fine	5.40
Broach, Superfine	5.65

—:o:—

LONDON RUBBER

London, July 3.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed lb. Spot sellers d6 1|8

BOMBAY WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Bombay, July 4.

The following weekly report is issued by the East India Cotton Association Ltd. showing total Stock in Bombay at 1,148,247 Bales held by Exporters, dealers and Mills in Bombay on the 3rd July:—

Receipts for week ending 3rd July.

	1930 Bales	1929 Bales.
Bengals	1281	3344
Oomras	4506	5890
Dholleras	1332	16671
Broach	679	627
Southerns	7078	5743
Persians	45	25
Americans	393	.....
Egyptians	556	.....
E. Africans	6446	1092
Other Sorts	.....	.....
Total	22316	33997

Evports for week ending 3rd July. Bales.

United Kingdom	1434
Continent	26186
China	7150
Japan	7142
Coast Ports	1410
Total	43322

AFLOAT IN HARBOUR.

Europe	11086
China, Japan & Coast Ports	32287
Total	43373

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 3rd July.

1929-30	1928-29
3365655	3188887

Exports from 1st Sept. to 3rd July.

	1929-30	1928-29
United Kingdom	79241	62009
Continent	700279	728310
China	358799	320211
Japan	1019085	1266826
Coast Ports	22151	18425
U. S. A.	35774	35121
Total	2214729	2430902

Bales.

Total exports by rail, 1st Sept. 1929 to 3rd July 1930 105592

Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1929 to 3rd July 1930 747897

Same period last year 482435

Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 3rd July 1930 1148247

Same time last year 1124947

MONEY MARKET.

—:o:—

Exchange Quotations.

Bombay, July 4.

B. C. RATE:
T. T. 1|5 25|32.
B. C. RATE:
D. D. 1|5 13|16.
LONDON BANKS:
Selling T. T. 1/5 13/16 July.
Selling D. D. 1|5 27|32
Selling T. T. 1-5 25-32 Aug.-Dec.
Buying T. T. 1|5 7|8.
Buying D. D. 1|5 29|32' Mail.
Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 1|32 July.
Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 Aug./Sept.
NEW YORK BANKS:
New York B. C. Rate T. T. 277 3|4
Selling T. T. 277 1|4
BANKS:
Buying T. T. 276.
PARIS BANKS:
Selling D. D. 916.
Buying D. D. 926.
Buying 3 Mos. 940.
JAPAN BANKS:
Selling T. T. 137 1|4
Buying 60 Days 134 3|4.
HONGKONG BANKS:
Selling D. D. 86 1|2
SHANGHAI BANKS:
Selling D. D. 102 1|2.
SINGAPORE BANKS:
Selling D. D. 156 1|4.
JAVA BANKS:
Selling D. D. 89 3|8.
CROSS RATE:
New York|London 4.86 7|16 3rd inst.
Shanghai|London 1|6 4th inst.
Japan|London 2|0 13|32 3rd inst.
London|Paris 123.75 3rd inst.
London|Belgium 34.815 3rd inst.
London|Switzerland 25.06 3|4 3rd inst.
London/Italy 92.85 3rd inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £4-5-0 5/8 2nd inst. £4-5-0 5/8 3rd inst.
Silver London Ready 15 9|16 2nd inst. 15 5|8 3rd inst.
Silver London Forward 15 7/16 2nd inst. 15 1|2 3rd inst.
Silver New York Ready 33 3|4 2nd inst. 34 3rd inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 2 1|4 per cent 2nd inst. 2 1|4 per cent. 3rd inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 2 5|8 per cent 2nd inst. 2 5|8 per cent. 3rd inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent. Bank of England Rate 3 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 5 per cent. 3 Mos. 4 1|4 per cent. 6 Mos. 3 3|4 per cent. 12 Mos. 4 per cent
Tone:—Steady.
Tone of Silver:—Quiet. No special feature. India a small buyer.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, July 4.

3 1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 65|1.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 90/12
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 89/12
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 76|2.
4 1|2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 95|4.
4 1/2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 87.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 95/2.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 97|9
5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 96-4
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100/5.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 101|3.
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 100/2
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 101|7.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 102|8.
6 1|2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 105.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 75.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 73|12.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 73|12.
5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 91
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 103|12.
Forward Rates 16th July Settlement 5 per cent. 1945-55 Rs. 101-2-0
3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 65-0-0.
Tone of Market:—Quiet.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, July 4.

3 Months Discounts 2 1/4 per cent.
6 Months Discounts 2 5/8 per cent.
Bank of England rate 3 per cent.
Call Money 5 per cent.
One month 4 1/2 per cent.
Three months 4 per cent.
Six months 3 1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money market.—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate.—6 per cent.

—:o:—

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, July 3.

July	11.07
November	11.32
December	11.41
January	11.43
March	11.55
May	11.65
Sakels, F.G.F. Spot	12.05

LONDON SILVER

London, July 3.

Silver—Market is quiet.

Spot	15 5|8
Forward	15 1|2

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

—:o:—

No Demand For Cotton.

FAVOURABLE WEATHER.

Bombay, July 4.

Owing to continued favourable weather for the growing crop, there is no demand for cotton and prices are fluctuating within a narrow range. At the same time weakness shown by Liverpool market is also causing nervousness and continuance of favourable weather is likely to encourage increased selling. Yesterday prices fluctuated within a range of 20 points and closed at a decline of 10 to 14 points. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 13.60c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was weak and closed at a decline of 8 to 12 points and spot prices declined 6 points to 12.70c.

The Liverpool market is showing increased weakness and shows little rallying power. Higher prices from American Exchanges fail improve prices and the market is keeping quiet. The market opened at a rise of 3 to 4 points and closed at a rise of 3 to 1 points. Middling American cotton prices closed at a rise of 4 points to 7.61d per lb. and sales amounted to 3000 bales.

Empire cotton futures closed at a rise of 3 points and Egyptian prices advanced 8 points.

—:o:—

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Liverpool:—

"Fossick estimates decrease in acreage 2.7 per cent."

New York:—

"Continues quiet, some Southern selling in consequence of weather continues favourable, but think market in a healthy position. Think it is a good purchase at every break."

Reuter:—

"Market was easier on decreased buying influenced by unfavourable Liverpool cables and favourable weather."

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable dated 3rd instant (4-50 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"If values should recede distinctly further before end of month we suggest purchases on offchance of crop scares during August, but we are more inclined to recommend conservative short sales on any rise brought about by covering movement."

New York October Highest 13.33 Lowest 13.26

New York December Highet 13.46 (10-07 a.m.)
Lowest 13.40 (11-01 a.m.)

—:o:—

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, July 3.

October	13.26—13
December	13.40—14
January	13.43—13
Middling Spot	13.60—

—:o:—

NEW YORK NEW CONTRACTS

New York, July 3.

October	13.01—10
December	13.16—13
January	13.22—12
March	13.39—11
May	13.59—13

—:o:—

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, July 3.

July	12.93—12
October	13.03—08
Middling Spo	12.70—06

—:o:—

New York, 10.55 a.m.

(As known in Liverpool at closing time):—

July	13.45
October	Unquoted
October (New Contract)	13.04

New York, 11.45 a.m.

July	13.40
October	13.51
Octber (New Contract)	13.02

—:o:—

NEW YORK DAILY COTTON STATISTICS

New York, July 3.

Day's receipts at all U. S. ports 4,000 bales.

Day's exports to Great Britain nil.

Day's exports to the Continent 11,000 bales.

—:o:—

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES

Liverpool, July 3.

Sales at Liverpool 3,000 bales.
Sales on Speculation 100 bales.
Sales of East Indian Cotton nil.

—:o:—

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, July 3.

	Opening	Closing
July	7.19	7.19 plus 03
August		7.10 plus 03
September		7.04 plus 03
October	6.93	6.98 plus 03
November		6.98 plus 02
December		6.99 plus 02
January	7.02	7.01 plus 02
February		7.04 plus 02
March	7.10	7.09 plus 02
April		7.11 plus 01
May	7.16	7.15 plus 01
June		7.17 plus 01
July		7.19 plus 01
Middling Spot		7.61 plus 04

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, July 3.

T T London on Berlin 20.39 7|8
T T London on Amsterdam 12.09 3|8
T T London on Brussels 34.82
T T London on Madrid 42.20
T T London on Milan 92.36
T T London on Berne 25.06
T T London on Paris 123.72
T T London on Prague 163.95

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LONDON PRODUCE

Lnodon, July 3.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton Jul|Aug quoted £5|10|0
Castorseed, Bombay, ton Jul|Aug sellers £14|2|6
Rapeseed, Toria, ton Jul|Aug sellers £14|0|0

—:o:—

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS

Liverpool, July 3

July close at s 7/0 3/8d up 5/8d
October close at s 7/2 1/4 up 8/8d.
December close at s 7/3 7/8d up 1/4d
Wheat Chicago Market:
July per bushel dol 90 1/4 —1 1/2
September per bushel dol 93 3/4 —1 3/4
December per bushel dol 99 3/4 —1 1/2
Argentine Linseed Quotations:
August 18.13—30
September 18.21—32
Wheat Cables:—
Time 12 noon:—
"Canadian rains yesterday insufficient, subsoil moisture generally deficient. Weather market. French crop less favourable."
Time 3 p.m.:—
"Further rains Canada."

—:o:—

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET

New York, July 3.

Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) Spot, 7 7|8

LINSEED OIL

London, July 3.

Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt. Jul|Aug buyers 36|9
Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt. Sep|Dec paid and sellers 35|3

—:o:—

GOLD.

London, July 3.

Bar Gold, Fine per oz. £4|5|0 5|8

—:o:—

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS

New York, July 3.

Demand Bills 486.18

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TOTAL Rs. 22,500 i.e. Rs. 7,968-12 IN EXCESS
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i.e. Rs. 2,778-12 IN EXCESS.
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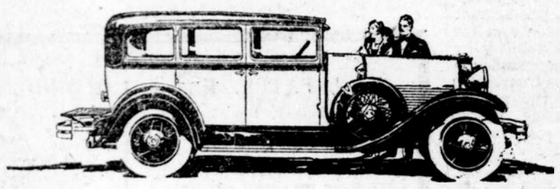

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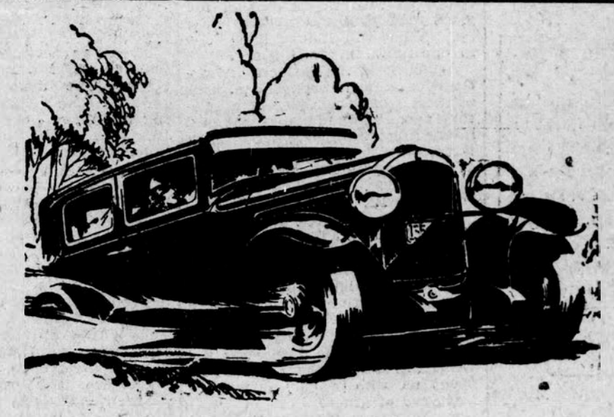
DEALER ORGANIZATION IN WESTERN AND CENTRAL INDIA, C. P. BERAR AND NIZAM'S DOMINIONS.



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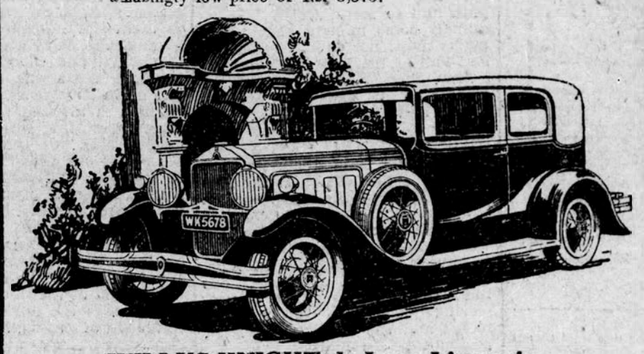

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THE MODERN CAESAR.

Two New Studies Of Mussolini.

BY THE VISCOUNTESS DUNEDIN, C. B. E.

Mussolini, the autocrat of Italy, whose very name has become a symbol for ruthless iron discipline, is one of the most picturesque figures of modern times. Many efforts are made to explain the secret of his power and to prophesy his destiny.

Two such studies of the great creator of Fascism have recently appeared. The first, "Mussolini and the New Italy" (Allenson, 7s. 6d.), by Alexander Robertson, D. D., was published in America in 1928, and now appears in England in a new edition. Mr. Robertson is obviously an ardent worshipper of Mussolini, and his book is little more than a hymn of praise, a slight sketch made up of some facts, some photographs, and some flattery. The other, "Il Duce: The Life and Work of Benito Mussolini" (Williams and Norgate, 12s. 6d.), a more serious study, is by L. Kemechey, a young Hungarian writer who died before the publication of his book. He, too, is a warm admirer of Il Duce—the critics must keep silent in Italy to-day—but his admiration is more discriminating and he has a thorough knowledge of modern Italy. The translation, also by a Hungarian, Magda Vamos, is admirable, and the publishers have shown their good taste in deciding to leave untouched the slightly unusual English "so instinct with the spirit of the author and with his enthusiasm for his subject."

AN EXCITABLE BOY.

"Fools and bairns," says the proverb, "should not see half-done work," and it is much too soon to judge the results of Mussolini's far-reaching reform in Italy. No fair criticism of his experiment can be made until he has finished his gigantic task of "transforming a nation of forty millions into his own image," but his meteoric rise to power, the development of his striking personality, and the fundamental changes he has already brought about in Italy make a fascinating study.

Mussolini was born forty-seven years ago in the village of Forti. His father was a blacksmith, and from him his son inherits his energy and his physical strength. His mother was a school teacher, gentle and highly strung. She it was who urged that Benito, when he left the village school, should go to Faenza to the College of the Salesian Friars, instead of following his father's trade, arguing that the boy needed discipline. He was a restless, quarrelsome, excitable child, full of that super-abundant energy that he had not yet learned to control.

He had always, from his earliest years, what we call in Scotland a good conceit of himself, and an impatient resentment of all discipline, which probably accounts for his turbulent career with the Salesian Friars.

"I WILL KILL MYSELF."

For a brief period he became a teacher himself, and we learn with no surprise that he found his class quiet and obedient. But teaching could not long restrain that restless temperament. He wanted to travel, to go to Switzerland, and he soon thought of a way to gratify his desires. He sent a letter home: "My darling, sweetest mother, I have a debt of honour, and if you do not send me by telegram fifty lire, I will immediately kill myself." His devoted mother sent the money and he promptly decamped.

It was in Switzerland that his real education began. He had no money, and he was therefore forced to take what work he could get. He was by turn a mason, an errand-boy, anything and everything. He learned something of foreign languages, something of life. He came under the influence of the future Russian revolutionaries.

THE HOPE OF THE SOCIALISTS.

He had a love-affair with a fair-haired Russian girl; frequented Socialist meetings and interrupted Emile Vandervelde, the great Belgian Socialist, who was speaking at a mass meeting on Christ and Communism. He met Lenin and Trotsky, and for long they regarded him as their great hope in Italy, but his personality was too strong and his Latin mind too keen to be completely swayed by the Slave leaders. He was finally thrown out of Switzerland as a tramp and a revolutionary—an order that was hastily erased from the Statute-book when he came back twenty years later as Prime Minister of Italy. The years that followed were spent in Italy, politically active always, a Socialist agitator, and finally editor of "L'Avanti," the central organ of the Socialist party.

But with the War all was changed, and he soon found, like some other leaders, that Socialism could serve his purpose no longer. D'Annunzio had boldly declared for war on the side of the Allies, and the youths of Italy had flocked to follow him. Mussolini could not have the youth of Italy following anyone but himself, so he ate his words, like many another politician before him, resigned his editorship of "L'Avanti," and became the most energetic supporter of the policy of war. From 1915 to 1917 he served with his regiment, the picturque "Bersaglieri".

No country after the War ended awaited more eagerly than Italy the coming Wilson, the American Messiah, who would fulfil her wildest dreams of new frontiers and colonies. He was received with warm enthusiasm. Rome propitiated him with a golden she-wolf, Turin with a bronze tower. The American, prophet pocketed the she-wolf and the tower, but remained unconvinced of Italy's claim to Dalmatia. D'Anpunzio boldly declared "Wilson, this two-horse faced false prophet, is the greatest humbug earth has ever carried on its back", and again showed Mussolini the direction his will should take. The Socialist agitator, the fighter for Internationalism, became the prophet of Nationalism. Yet once again would the poet outrun the politician in his spectacular conquest of Fiume, and D'Annunzio's Fiume Constitution supplied Mussolini later with a scheme for his Ministry of Trade Unions. The shrewd politicians has always realized the sure instinct that inspires poetic imagination, and now he set to work to build up "a powerful military structure which would have to be so strong that, however events might turn out, nobody would ever dare to move without it".

THE FASCIST LEGIONS.

"The secret of power is will," says Mussolini, and all his willpower, his energy, his magnetic personality were brought to bear on the fomation of his Fascist legions. The beginning was humble enough. A hundred and forty-five men, wearing black shirts—the Italians always seem to change their shirts with their politics—met in a quiet square on the outskirts of Milan, the kernel of the great army that was to stop the wave of Bolshevism even then advancing upon Italy. Day by day the numbers of the Fascisti grew, and Mussolini became master of the situation, and such he has remained, "a modern Caesar, at whose magic word have arisen waving seas of golden corn, behind whose Roman legions are ranged a forest of factories, steamers, and aeroplanes—there he stands at the head of his troops—leading them where?

Italy owes her prosperity, her very economic existence to-day, to this man's bold, sure leadership in her hour of need. He has every quality of the born leader, self-confidence and magnetism, courage and calculation. "I take full power, for I assume full responsibility." Single-handed he has broken the powers of the bureaucracy, crushed the Trade Unions, come to terms with the Vatican. Disdainfully when he became Prime Minister he told his newly formed Government, "I attach no importance to Parliamentary majorities, I shall do what I like with their aid or without it," and mostly he did without it, because it "would have driven Mussolini mad to submit the solution of pressing problems to Parliamentary Committees and Sub-Committees."

HIS RECREATIONS.

Of the man himself we know little; he plays the violin, and writes gloomy plays in his spare time, he drives his car at breakneck speed, and treats with simple dignity and courage the repeated attempts that have been made on his life. He believes in himself implicitly. What will be his destiny? And to what destiny will he lead Italy? To greater and greater prosperity, and peace, or to some mad military enterprise, such as his foreign policy suggests? Dalmatia, tempts him on the one side, the French colonies of North Africa on the other. Does he think that in black shirts the Italians would not do well what Napoleon said they always would do dressed in any other colour? Rather let us hope that in the many years of activity before him Mussolini will try to consolidate his bold reforms and wisely to content to leave well alone. And even so, of the iron discipline that he imposes, of the repression that crushes out the last vestige of individual liberty, how much will outlast his life? "Chasser le naturel vil revient an galop." In a country whose aims are peaceful is such military discipline necessary?

"BRITISH NATIONAL ANTHEM."

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In your issue of the 25th ultimo "Independencewalla" advices us to stand at "attention" when the British National Anthem is played as it is a mark of respect to the King and then goes on to appeal that our "Vande Matram" may "also" be sung on "occasions suited for the purpose". May I ask what these suitable occasions may be?

I am sure that if the British National Anthem was sung or played on appropriate occasions, such as a meeting of a British Institution, no sensible Indian would ever object to standing up and paying respect to the nation in that way; but what is most aggravating is this striking up of it on every occasion under the sun.

What, in the name of common sense, is the reason of strumming at another nation's anthem wherever you possibly can and keeping your own one in reserve; in case it gets worn away perhaps, "for occasions suited for the purpose", I should like to know what we would think of a nation, say France, who left its own beautiful anthem for that of another land's,

I hope Indepencewalla, will give us some more enlightenment on the subject.—Yours, etc.,

A SEVIKA.

July 1, 1930.

"NAIR SAMAJ."

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I have often seen the Nair Samaj giving wide publicity through the newspapers to their activities in social and other matters. I see most of the members in the evening in Gandhi cap and Khaddar dress, but it is a great surprise to see them observing complete "purdah" as far as the present political movement is concerned. I know most of the members are working in English firms. This may be the reason of their apathy. This being the oldest Malayaly Association at present in Bombay they ought to take a leading part in organising a malayaly procession as many other Communities in Bombay, have done. Many Malayalees have joined the Congress and some of them have already gone to jail. Tll those men who have joined the Congress, joined in their individual capacities. If all Communities of Malabar joined together, without caste or creed, we are more than 6.000 in number;

I hope, the Nair Samaj without further delay will organise a procession, if not, I request some patriotic Malayalees to come forward and take a lead.—Yours, etc.,

Dadar, July 1. M. K. V.

"THE MUSLIM VIEWPOINT"

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The letter, under the above heading that appears on page 13 of the "Times of India" of the 30th June, forms very interesting reading indeed. Sardar Balwant Singhji (a Sikh or Hindu) very appropriately is the writer of this letter and the President of the Muslim Meeting! What we now require is a letter from an Anglo-Indian or Jew as the President of the Sanatan Mahamandal and from the Ali Brothers as the President and Secretary of the Khalsa Gurdwara Committee! Surely these are wondrous times! —Yours, etc.,

N. D. CHADDA

28, Kakawadi,
Bombay, June 1.

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DR. KUSUMGAR, (Electric-Clinic).
P. B. 2159, Bombay.

RHEUMATISM.

The Amrita Bazar Patrika, the oldest English Daily of Calcutta, writes:—(30th January 1930).

"The Rheumatism Oil prepared by Swami Premanandaji, the famous Vedantist Yogi, is efficacious in all cases of Rheumatism, Sciatica and Lumbago old or new. The medicine is for application only, the result being instantaneous and permanent. It is extensively used for the last 12 years and can be had of Professor S. N. Bose, B.A., "Swami Premananda Ashram", (Post Box 11418), Calcutta, the price being Rs. 2-8 per phial"

EARN Rs. 300 PER MONTH

Learn practically or by post best and cheapest soaps (Rs. 4 per maund) from two graduates and earn Rs. 300 a month. Ten times money refunded if failure. Particulars with testimonials of successful candidates, sellers and of buyers free. SOAP TRAINING HOUSE, Saidpur, E. B. Rly. (Bengal).

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Art is Admired everywhere
Araujo Fernandez & Co.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
(Princess Street, Bombay.)
Have elevated their Tailoring to an Art.

AS PROTERITY WILL SEE US.

—:o:—

2030 Looks At 1930.

It is the year 2030. The visitors are "doing" the museum. A pretty American girl stops in front of an aeroplane exhibit.

"My, did Alcock and Brown actually fly the Atlantic in that tiny plane? Can you imagine it? she asks in awe. "Well, we must be moving. We have to be in New York for dinner to-night, and our plane goes in an hour."

Even to us to-day the plane in which Britain's two air heroes braved the Atlantic for the first time on record looks out of date compared with the models of the giant mail planes exhibited near by. What will it look like one in one hundred years' time?

Again, it is the fashion nowadays for some newspapers to print extracts from their files of a century ago. They make kuaint and interesting reading to us. They throw old sidelights on to the lives of our grandfathers and great-grandfathers.

WE'LL BE QUAINT THEN!

Well, in a hundred years' time similar extracts from our papers will seem just as quaint—which is a chastening thought for us! Still they will be talking about the modern girl and the dangers of speed even then, I expect. It was ever thus!

But how will the future see us? What will our descendants know about us, who proudly boast of this year of grace?

None of the weightest historical tomes written about a past era brings back that time to us so vividly as some trifling little domestic object or souvenir. It is the test of Roman Poetry the odd Roman hairpins, and so forth, which occasionally come to light that interest us most, not Gibbon's "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire."

How, then, are we preserving records of this age for the edification and amusement of the next?

CELEBRITIES IN CANISTERS.

Lady Astor showed the way not long ago. She offered to the Plymouth Museum the dress which she wore in House of Commons when she took her seat as the first woman Member, the garment to be preserved for future exhibition.

This generation, of course, has the finest possible methods of preserving itself—the gramophone record and the talking film. Their possibilities are limitless.

The good people of 2030 will be able to see and hear Mussolini, Ramsay MacDonald, President Hoover, and most of the world's leading figures of to-day. Their looks, voices, mannerisms, and clothes will be preserved by the talking film.

Those interesting news reels that you see in your cinema are actually a living history of to-day. They are all carefully preserved in tin canisters, labelled, and filed. In the strong-rooms of the Gaumont and British Movietone News companies Mussolini, Bernard Shaw, the King of Spain, our own Royal Family, and America's presidents lie next to me another awaiting the verdict of posterity.

KUBELIK'S SECRET FILM.

Jan Kubelik, the celebrated violinist, recently put himself on permanent record for the benefit of his descendents. He made a sound film in secret of two of his most characteristic pieces. This film, the only one he has ever made, will never be shown to the public. It is purely private.

The gramophone companies, too, have carefully saved record of our King and some of our famous writers. Caruso's golden voice will be available to folks who will only know him as "a singer who lived a hundred years ago." Sir Thomas Beecham's conducting, Kreisler's playing, Rachmaninog's pianoforte performances will live almost for ever.

When, not long ago, Mr. Henry Ainley gave his brilliant performance of Hamlet before the King people were comparing him with the acting stars of the past. But few remembered even Henry Irving's Hamlet while Kean, Garrick, and Mrs. Siddons were merely names. With the aid of the talking film Mr. Ainley's Hamlet can be shown to our descendants. By the same means Paul Robeson's Othello and Sir John Martin Harvey's famous roles will live again. The dramatic critics of the future, when they raise their usual plaint that "acting isn't what it was," will be able to prove it. Or their critics will disprove it!

Which raises intriguing speculation. It is going to be harder than ever for the actors, writers, and statesmen of to-day to hand down any illusion of greatness.

All this, of course, means that it will be grand to be a schoolboy or girl in the future. Instead of reading about Bernard Shaw, to-morrow's school-children will see and hear him. Historical events will re-enact themselves.—Mr. MacDonald introducing his second Labour Cabinet, the Naval Conference, the reopening of St. Paul's Cathedral.

America is also preserving to-day in celluloid. The Roosevelt Memorial Library is assembling in film form a complete pictorial story of each president of the United States thus writes Shirley Long in "Answers".

TIME AND SPACE WIPED OUT.

So important do they consider the audible film that when Mr. Stimson, the head of the Naval Conference Delegation, presented to Mr. Hoover at the White House, Washington, a copy of the London Naval Treaty(only the talkie camerican were allowed to photograph the ceremony.

One of the most staggering pieces of living history was the recent talkie news reel of Commander Byrd at the South Pole. The picture showed a radio operator in New York sending wireless greetings to the explorer at the Pole ten thousand miles away. Time and space were annihilated. You heard the operator's "dot-dash-dot-dash" message on his keyboard.

Then you actually heard Commander Byrd's reply in Morse code! The operator translated for us. The thing is awe-inspiring when you consider that all this took place three thousand miles away in New York, and we heard it in England three weeks later! The brain reels when you think that the whole thing can be reenacted in fifty years' time

The gap between us and the future is very small indeed. Will there be a very big difference in the inventive and the scientific fields? It is an interesting thought, because inventions spring up and are obsolete in a very short time. Motort-car wireless aeroplane, and gramophone are practically post-War in their really big developments. Just how quaint will they appear to those who follow us?

The "horn-and-box" phonographs of early days would make a modern child laugh. You can see them in the Imperial Science Museum, London, that wonderful treasure house of interest. Next to them stand the electric gramophones, the combined radio-gramophones, and the portables of to-day. What will the comparison be in fifty years' time?

There is a lot of to-day in this museum, waiting with the, to us, quaint relics of pre-War days. Models of our India mail planes, of the Graf Zeppelin and R34, models Flying Scotsman, our big locomotives, motor-cars, and Atlantic grey-hounds. Their forerunners next to them are quaint and curious. So will they be in a hundred years' time.

And what of the things which are brand new—the novelties and inventions of to-day? In South Kensington you can see the latest film cameras and projectors. There is a complete story of the making of a talkie film. Vest-pocket Kodaks and studio cameras a Photomaton machine in working order, and a home cinema set, wait with the early box-and-head-cloth cameras our fathers knew.

KEEPING OUR MEMORY GREEN

When we have complete talking film performance in every home, what are these exhibits going to look like to to-morrow's museum visitors?

And when we ring up New York and both see and hear our friends across the Atlantic, what will Baird's first television set seem like?

Answers does something towards the keeping of our memory green. A copy of every issue is filed away in a safe deposit, to be kept for years to come. When we have ceased to buy newspapers and weeklies and have our news and entertainment reading printed by wireless in our own homes, what will the "Golden One" appear like to our third and fourth generations?

In every sphere of life, the present is being preserved in a number of ways. The food canning folk sleep tins of foods. One they opened not long ago had kept wholesome for forty-five years. So the future will even be able to taste our food.

But the Cenral Department for Science in Soviet Russia has gone one better. It proposes to make a museum refrigerator capable of preserving indefinitely the bodies of human beings and animals. Even the ancient Egyptian mummies would be outdone by that!

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.

—: o :—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Under the philanthropic heading—"Prevention of Blindness"—appears, on page 4 of your issue of the 1st instant, a letter from Mr. C. G. Henderson, I.C.S., President—All India Blind Relief Association. For the information of your readers, however, I beg leave to note below a few facts for the information of your readers to show how Indians can be, and are, approached for help by retired I.C.S., Anglo-Indians of the sun-dried bureaucrat type in aid of wholly, or mostly, European organisations:—

This Mr. Henderson has only recently retired from Government service and was, last, Collector at Mirpurkhas—Sind, where he utilised his official position to eke out funds in charities from the ryots to help the Mirpurkhas—Sind Blind Relief Association, a semi-official body, of which he was, and is still, the President. This, it will be remembered, formed the subject of a few questions in the Bombay Legislative Council, a couple of years ago.

Mr. Henderson was one of the founders, and a member, of the Blind Relief Association Bombay, of which he was the only European member. For some reason or other, not known to me, he severed his connection with this Indian Association, and has, from last year, established a rival organisation, mostly European or Anglo-Indian in constitution, which was registered only this year and is called the All-India Blind Relief Association.

During the current Boycott Week I solicit the hospitality of your Nationalist columns for the few queries, replies to which are bound to prove enlightening eye-openers:—

(a) Who are the Honorary Treasurer and the Hony. Secretary of this All-India Blind Relief Association? Are they not Europeans or Anglo-Indians"

(b) Is not the Managing Committee of this body mostly European or Anglo-Indian, with one or two Indian (Parsi) names put in to soothe the present ever-rising "national urge"?

(c) Was not this Association registered only early this year? If so, why is it stated, in the letter, that "the work of the LAST TEN YEARS may be ascertained on application"? How can an infant body only several months old, coast of ten years' work?

(d) Our I.C.S. friend lastly reminds your readers that in England every year an Alexandra Rose day is celebrated and wishes to establish it here in India also, doubtless on the strength of donations from your readers! In this connection the International Association for Prevention of Blindness, in Europe, is mentioned. What connection has that body with India? Are donations required from us for this European body?

"Prevention of Blindness" is a very good work indeed; but there are the following organisations for the Blind in India already (wholly Indian in constitution) which need OUR FIRST AND FOREMOST ATTENTION:—

(1) The Victoria Memorial School for the Blind at Tardeo, (Mr. B. J. Petit, Hon. Secretary).

(2) The Blind Relief Association Bombay, Kalbadevi Road. (Messrs. M. N. Chhatrapatti and Dr. A. S. Erulker, Hony. Secretaries.)

(3) The N. S. D. Industrial Home for the Blind, Bombay No. 4, (Mr. F. J. Ginwalla, Hon. Secretary).

(4) The Blind Relief Association at Nagpur, with an Indian Managing Committee.

(5) The Calcutta School for the Blind at Behala (South Calcutta) &c. &c., &c.

Our own Countrymen FIRST AND FOREMOST!

BANDE MATARAM!

—Yours, etc.
M. S. PUNJABI.

PRESS ORDINANCE AT WORK.

—:o:—

(From a Correspondent.)

SAUGOR, July 1.

Security of Rs. 1,000 was demanded by the District Magistrate, Saugor, from a local Nationalist weekly newspaper "Swadesh" saying that some of its last issues were "very hot and strong." According to the decision of the Congress, Mr. L. P. Trivedi, the publisher refused to furnish the security and ceased publication of the paper. The Editor, Mr. Keshav Ramchandra Khandekar had already been sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment under Section 124-A of the I.P.C. at Jubbulpore where he was working as Dictator of Mahakoshal War Council in place of Baboo Govindas.

PROTEST AGAINST SIMON REPORT.

—:o:—

(From a Correspondent.)

KATNI, June 30.

Thousands of persons representing all communities joined the demonstration which took place here in the afternoon yesterday, as a protest against the Simon Commission's report. The huge procession passed through the main roads of the town with the loud National slogans. The coffin of the Simon report was being carried on the shoulders of 4 persons in the front of the procession. After making a round the procession terminated at Raghunathganj where speeches were made and a resolution was passed strongly condemning the Simon report. Then the effigy of the Simon report was burnt to ashes.

Mr. B. L. Jain, Municipal Commissioner has given to the President, Municipal Committee, notice of the following resolution which may be discussed in the meeting of the Committee to be held in a day or two.

"Seeing the recommendations of the Simon Commission this Committee feels that the country was right in boycotting the Commission which was forced upon the country against its will and is greatly indebted to Mahatma Gandhi for his correct reading of the situation created by the appointment of the Simon Commission and for the proper lead to the country by the declaration of Independence as its goal. This Committee strongly condemns the recommendations of the Simon report which are highly reactionary, mischievous and totally unacceptable."

Mr. Prabhachandra Jain has been arrested at 2 a.m. to-day. Two arrests were made on the 27th and 5 on 28th June. A vigorous boycott of the police is in progress here owing to insulting behaviour of some police officials.

IN DEFENCE OF GENIUS.

"I am sorry for the misguided individuals who have subscribed in this country to help Mr. Saklatvala's candidature. It was a forlorn hope, and condemned to failure from the start, and the money that was sent to England might have been used with much greater benefit in India. As I have said before, Comrade "Sak" is not a great advertisement for India and the sooner people here recognise this fact, the better it will be."

The prodigious gentleman who runs the "Indian Daily Mail" gossip-column has always struck me as a powerful rival to the horticultural hero, that 'Rajah Brooke' surveying his rajah-dom of English cabbages, of Mr. Osbert Sitwell's fine verse with, of course, the gardener's dignity of speech and movement replaced by the gifts necessitated by a different environment. I had been presumptuous enough before to play the humble 'impresario', even with my mere smattering of phrenology, by pointing at his bumps of rare genius: but I was never happier and prouder (if I may say so with my genius' permission) than now when I am quoting his words of wisdom without. I 'will' add, apology.

Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala, the ex-Indian M.P., has been defeated in a bye-election. The event has evoked disappointment in the hearts of his friends and supporters; and a majority of his opponents (and even enemies) probably have displayed what is known as the 'sporting spirit' (which has English associations of the pugilistic as well as of political arenas) by observing the silence of implied sympathy whatever their real feelings might be. But that is pure convention. And what does the great Mr. Samuel Smiles say? Lessons of Defeat—one conjures up the suitable heading for the didactic discourse. "Ah, I told you so, didn't I?" begins Mr. Smiles. Mr. Saklatvala's supporters weep hot tears of repentence as the amount of his deposit is distinctly pronounced and the scandalous balance struck of election expenses. The inevitable lump of pity rises in Mr. Smiles' venerable throat and is promptly swallowed back

I submit, Marcus Aurelius' wisdom has been overrated and unduly exaggerated. It has now been positively eclipsed by that of my genius who has struck almost an Einsteinian path of revolutionary originality upsetting all current values of conventions. I was pointing this out to a colleague of mine, last evening, when, instead of agreeing with me, he exploded into wild invective (which only Mr. James Joyce's readers could appreciate).

"Parsee Internationalist?" jeered this Godless man, 'I like this beautiful contradiction in terms although I should like to suggest 'Parsee Red' or something. I admire your cheek, sir, in getting me to swallow this bunk (my friend had cultivated a taste for American idiom).....".

"You are a 'bounder'," shouted the man at me, when you suggest that 'Sak' was nothing better than a mercenary. Do you suppose the friends of this man, those 'misguided individuals' as your oracle calls them, to be a set of ad: touts who are looking out for hirelings to carry on Parliamentary propaganda? As though any donkey didn't know where to go for the Swiss mercenaries! Dare you insult a gallant fellow like 'Sak' who has raised his solitary voice all his life in championship of an unpopular cause and fought single-handed the whole gang of subsidised Swiss mercenaries?"

The man proved himself impossible with his temper and I had to rid him of my company. 'Genius does not find an easy acceptance', I was sadly muttering to myself.

"BLUNTSCHLI."

MAHATMA'S RELEASE.

An Astrological Forecast.

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Please allow me the courtesy of your columns to reproduce excerpts from the astrological forecast which appeared in the "Hindu" of the 14th inst. under my own signature.

Saturn, the national mundane ruler of India, will be in harmony with Mahatmaji's Dasa-lord from October 1930 to April 1931.

It may be safely predicted that the Mahatma will be released from prison towards the close of 1930 or early part of 1931.

The 62nd year of his life, commencing 2nd October, 1930, will mark the advent of a new era for India.

The Vimshottari Dasa of Rahu (Nirayanamsa) and the Solar Directions (Sayanamsa) during 1931 are distinctly in favour of the Mahatma and quite a number of points that he is agitating for will be achieved.

The above deductions are made from Mahatmaji's horoscope in the light of Brighu Samhita, a colossal ancient and rare work in Sanskrit, containing the delineations of horoscopes of all persons born at any time and place in this Kaliyuga (Iron Age).

Mahatmaji is generally believed to have been born at 7-45 a.m. (estimated time), 2nd October, 1869, in latitude 23 deg. N., and longitude 72 deg. East of Greenwich. The exact time of genesis ought to be 7.35 a.m. (rectified).—Yours, etc.,

M. J. R. SHARMA.
Colombo, June 28.

AN APPEAL TO BENGALI RESIDENTS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The "Bombay Chronicle" of Sunday last published the life history of the author of National Anthem "Bande Mataram". The author composed the song in such a fashion that the same could be grasped by all irrespective of diversity of language. It is a pity that the whole song as the author composed it has not yet been given to the local public. It is time that my Bengali brethren should take up the matter in earnest. During the Flag Week as there will be plenty of Bhajan parties, they should also form a party and give the public a chance of hearing the immortal sage's song and thereby give an indication that though Bengal is doing her mite, the Bengali residents of Bombay are not lacking behind the time.

B. MUKERJI.
Parel, July 2.

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GEORGE SLOCOMBE, Esqr.
Says :—
I have found the Glasses you Supplied me very satisfactory.

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It's Film on Teeth

that makes them lustreless, "off color"
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NOW science restores dull teeth to dazzling whiteness.

It's been found that dingy teeth come from a film that forms on teeth. A stubborn film ordinary dentifrices do not successfully remove. That's why brushing fails you.

Run your tongue across your teeth and you can feel that film now — a sort of slippery coating.

It absorbs discolorations from food, smoking, etc. It invites tooth decay, gum troubles and is the chief cause of pyorrhea because it breeds bacteria and is the basis of tartar.

Now, in a new-type dentifrice called Pepsodent, scientific combatants are found. Leading dentists widely urge it.

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UNITING EUROPE.

—: o :—

M. Briand's Scheme Of A European Federation.

A memorandum on "a system of European Federal Union" has been circulated by the French Foreign Minister, M. Briand, to all European Governments, which are asked to send in their comments by the middle of July, with a view to a full discussion among themselves at the time of the next Assembly. The Memorandum puts forward a draft programme for close co-operation between the European states members of the League on the basis and within the framework of the Covenant and the League system, but looking toward some form of federal union. The proposal is the result of suggestion thrown out by M. Briand during the general debate at the 10th Assembly last September, and the subsequent discussion at a lunch given to the chief delegates of European states, when M. Briand promised to work out his suggestion in the form of a memorandum.

M. Briand argues that the particularism of the European States and their failure to organise rationally and jointly the material and moral forces of the continent are a handicap to European prosperity and a danger to world peace. A regional association of European States should be formed on the basis of Article 21 of this Covenant (which declares that nothing in the Covenant affects the validy of regional understandings for securing the maintenance of peace).

THE OBJECTS.

The purpose of this association should be primarily to carry out more effectively the purposes to which its members are already pledged by the Covenant, and to take up questions of European interest which are not being dealt with through the League. Its work should be subsidiary and complementary to the work of the League, and every care should be taken to see that its activities are in harmony with and not in opposition to the machinery and obligations of the Covenant.

The European Union is not to infringe on the sovereignty of its members; nor to aim primarily at a Customs Union. The establishment of great political solidarity is to be its chief aim, in the light of which economic and other problems are to be approached and to which their solution is to be subordinated. It is suggested that one consequence of this approach might be the development of a system of arbitration and security, gradually extending the Locarno policy of international guarantees to all Europe and the fusing of regional agreements of this sort into a general system.

The proposed European organisation shall not in any way be opposed to any other group of nations or Continent whether within or without the League.

To carry out these purposes, it is proposed that there should be a discussion between the European states at the next Assembly with a view to concluding a general agreement on the lines indicated, and establishing an annual conference of the Governments of European members of the League, meeting at the same time and place as the Assembly, and an Executive Committee meeting during the sessions of the Council. This Committee could invite non-European States to take part in its proceedings.

The eventual establishment of a secretariat for the organisation is also suggested, although it is proposed that the League Secretariat should be utilised in the beginning. The possibility of special European technical committees is also discussed.

CEMENTIC ECONOMIC TIES.

Certain points are suggested on which European co-operation might begin, such as the effective realisation in Europe of the programme traced by the World Economic Conference summoned by the League in 1927, co-ordination and development of European road and water-ways, regulation and improvement of European transport by road, rail, water and air; postal, telegraphic, telephonic and wireless communications, etc.; currency questions, capital for the development of economically backward parts of Europe, the European market, labour laws and health questions, etc.

The development of contacts and exchanges of views between European parliaments through the Inter-Parliamentary Union is also suggested.

The Memorandum concludes with once more emphasising its main object of contributing to the consolidation of peace and the effectiveness of the League and of taking no steps which are not approved by the whole League.

The issues raised by these proposals will be one of the chief topics of discussion at the next Assembly, for they raise fundamental questions as to the principles on which world peace is to be organised and the League developed.

BOMBAY MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

—: o :—

"Progress In Business All Round"

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Society, Ltd., was held at its registered office at Hornby Road, Bombay, on Saturday last.

The President, in the course of his speech, after referring to the death of late Mr. M. A. M. Khan, Chairman of the Society, gave a brief survey of the work done during the year.

He said there was a very satisfactory progress in business all round. While in 1928 the Society's new business amounted to Rs. 28,77,000 and the completed to Rs. 18,59,000, in 1929, the same amounted to Rs. 52,67,000 and Rs. 36,37,000 respectively. That showed an increase of a little over 95 per cent. Similarly, the first year's premium income also shows satisfactory progress; in 1928 the Society's new premium income was Rs. 73,069, in 1928 it amounted Rs. 1,01,437, and during the year under review it stood at Rs. 2,03,098. That meant an increase of about 250 per cent and a little over 100 per cent over that of 1927 and 1928 respectively.

Coming to the funds of the Society, he said that the total funds stood at Rs. 12,73,904. There has been 9.5 per cent increase in the Life Assurance Fund and 19.8 per cent in the reserve fund. The increase under this heading would have been greater were it not for the amount of Rs. 42,604-6-10 written off, this being temporary depreciation in the Government securities. All their holdings except Rs. 2,00,000 deposited with the Government of India are in terminable securities.

During the year under review, claims by death amounted to Rs. 70,422, while in 1928 the total had amounted to Rs. 93,127. There was a substantial decrease in the mortality which worked at a little over 24 per cent.

The Board recommended that one month's salary be given as bonus to such members of the staff as had served for 12 months and half a month's salary to those who have served for 6 months and more and who are now and were in the Society's service on 31st December last.

Mr. R. M. Shah proposed that instead of giving any amount out of the Society's Funds, a subscription may be opened amongst the members present, and the amount collected be sent to the Congress Hospital Fund.

Mr. U. S. Desai seconded the same.

DONATIONS TO CONGRESS HOSPITAL FUND.

Mr. Chairman accepted Mr. Shah's proposition and said that he was much pleasd to hear of the humanitarian service done by the Congress Hospital irrespective of caste, creed and religion and that he would contribute Rs. 100 to the Fund. A list was circulated and an amount of about Rs. 400 was promised on the spot. The Secretary was instructed to send the amount to the Congress Hospital Fund when collected.

Student's Hartal In Broach.

—: o :—

(From Our Own Correspondent).

BROACH, July 1.

The students of the local high schools observed complete hartal on Saturday and Monday last. The workers of the District Youth League made elaborate preparations for making this two days' hartal a complete success. A mammoth procession of school boys marched through the streets of the city, and the kiddies of "Vanar Sena" kept the days lively and cheerful by singing national songs. The Head master of the Government High School closed his school on Saturday but a strong body of picketers surrounded the school on Monday when it re-opened. As a result all the classes were deserted. All attempts to carry on the school work proved futile as there was left a small number of students after the picketing.

PICKETING OF LIQUOR SHOPS.

Men and women volunteers are picketing all the three liquor shops in the city since last Sunday. Picketing is going on in a very calm and dignified manner and as a result these liquor shops which used to earn a huge sum daily have earned a small sum. Prominent Muslims such as Haji Hassumiyan, Haji Mohammadbhai Lakdavala and Sjt. Pirsabmiyan have joined the picketing. Prominent ladies enlisted their names as volunteers and they are taking the keen interest in the movement. Picketing will continue for a long time.

HARTAL IN BROACH.

To-day the news about the arrest of Pandit Motilal Nehru, the acting president of the Congress spread like wild fire in the city. The local Congress Committee proclaimed the news through their new boards in the different part of the city. On hearing this news the whole city observed a complete hartal. All the municipal schools remained closed and even the high school students deserted their classes. A huge procession was organised by the Congress Committee in which all the citizens joined wholeheartedly. A mammoth meeting was held in the evening when firey speeches condemning the repression of the Government were made.

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WORLD'S COSTLIEST MOTOR CAR.

The world's costliest motor car, a magnificent jewelled automobile for His Imperial Majesty Riza Khan, Shah of Persia, has been completed by The Pierce-Arrow Motor Car Company of Buffalo, New York. It was created as a parade car for public ceremonies.

The adoption of the motor car by His Imperial Majesty reflects the transformation of Persia into a modern country being brought about by the Shah, who, like Mussolini and Kemal Pasha, emerged from obscurity as a self-constituted monarch to force his people into step with the twentieth century West.

Although the imperial car is one of the most luxurious equipages of all times, it by no means typifies the Shah's customary mode of living. As reported by Lady Drummond-Hay in the World Traveller, the Shah, successor if he wishes, to all the luxury, splendour, ceremony and privileges of his predecessors, dines alone with his wife in the simple manner of any ordinary happy and devoted menage. "Rarely," says Lady Drummond-Hay, "does the repast exceed three courses. The Shah enjoys a smoke and has no prejudice against a glass of light wine at dinner, although he drinks very moderately. The Imperial Persian family might serve as a model for millions of less exalted homes.

"The Shah himself sets an amazing example of devotion to duty and consideration for family life to his subjects. He rises about four o'clock in the morning. Morning inspection of troops, means that he is up and about before sunrise. By six he is at his desk. Between eight and eleven-thirty, he receives Ministers and excutives, handling State questions with unsmiling concentration. Repite then until two-thirty, during which time he lunches alone or with the Crown Prince.

"Very occasionally does the Shah invite State Ministers to luncheon, and when he does, it is never singly or by twos or threes, but a number together. Dinner at seven is strictly a private function, Georgeous uniforms, jewels, and rich decorations are reserved for strictly official occasions. His everyday dress is a khaki uniform. The Shah has no harem, but looks to his wife and children for comradeship and company."

Regal in appearance, the style of the Shah's new Pierce-Arrow resembles that of a Town Car. Although of unusually liberal dimensions, it is low-hung and graceful. The chassis, of standard Pierce-Arrow manufacture, the duplicate of many in daily use throughout the world, measures 144 inches in wheelbase. The engine is a Straight Eight and develops 132 horsepower.

Emblazoned on both doors is a golden bas-relief replica of the Persian Royal Crown, mounted with a green jewel.

The interior is upholstered in a light champagne-colored silk rep, embroidered with wreaths, a family insignia. It is piped with white leather, edged with gold. The wood trim is inlaid satinwood. The silk window curtains are finished in a figured design.

The broad luxurious cushion is tailored in one expanse of cloth, as the Shah rides alone. On the floor is a rug on Russian wolfhound fur, imported especial for the car. The car is glazed throughout with non-shatterable glass.

Pierce-Arrow Cars are represented here by The Bombay Garrage, whose Showrooms and Head Office are situated at Bandstand, Chowpatty, Bombay.

BHAVNAGAR NOTES.

—:o:—

Maharajah's Splendid Announcement.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR, June 30.

H. H. the Maharaja Saheb performed the opening ceremony of the "Patel House", last evening, in the presence of a large and representative assembly. "The Patel House", or the agriculturists' asylum, is a spacious and grand building constructed, near the station, part of which is means as a boarding-house for the students belonging to the Kanbi community and part for the lodging of the farmers who happen to come to Bhavnagar from the districts on business. It cost Rs. 65,000.

After the Maharaja had formally declared the building open, Sir Prabhashankar Pattani, speaking on behalf of the Maharaja, made an important announcement. It may be remembered that of the nearly 57 lakhs of rupees which was the arrears of the debts of the farmers to the State. Rs. 30 lakhs was written off last year, and 27 lakhs stood against their name. The Maharaja Saheb, Sir Prabhashankar said, did not wish that he should have nything to collect from the farmers when he came to his 'gadi'. He wished to see them free and happy as himself. So he desired that this debt of Rs. 27 lakhs be transferred to the farmers themselves, to be collected by them.

So the farmer of Bhavnagar is free from the debt of the State from to-day, and secure against the encroachments of the money-lender.

SWADESHI CO-OPERATIVE STORES.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I was to-day loitering in the deserted city of Bombay, when accidently I passed by the Bombay Swadeshi Co-operative Stores Limited. I was thunderstruck when I saw the doors of this store open and the customers served in spite of the Congress mandate. When poor petty traders whose life depends on the day's earning, voluntarily closed their shop in honour of the Congress President, this old Swadeshi store of Bombay, which was opened by Lokmanya Tilak, carries business when the whole Bombay has its doors closed! I could not convince my conscience nor my humble brain could find out any explanation for this action and that is why I had to take the shelter of your column so that the Congress workers as well as the public may find out the real cause of this from the party concerned. I hope the matter will be taken up by the public.—Yourts etc.,

M. U. PAREKH.

Bombay, July 1.

SHARE-BROKERS' PROCESSION.

—o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir—I am really surprised to read in your to-day's paper the information given by the Director of Information regarding the last Share Brokers' procession.

I was standing near the Empire restaurant waiting for the bus and I formed no part of the procession. As the procession approachd the Bori Bunder ram stoppage the sergeants formed a cordon. Just then two respectable Parsee gentlemen and some Sharebrokers had some discussion with the chief of the sergeants and the chief asked the processionists to go in twos instead of in fours. Having agreed to this some people were allowed to go but suddenly some other chief of the sergeants gave an instantaneous order to charge on the processionists. The charge was so sudden that even the petty Empire book stall was torn by the huddle of the people. My umbrella was broken into two pieces. Many were seriously injured and I was terribly jammed by the crowd. Apart from my own politiacl views I really do not know whether I shquld believe my own eyes or believe the Director of Information. Will anybody explain?—Yours, etc.,

AN EYE-WITNESS.

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NEW PLAYS

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Plan open at the Theatre.

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SEE:—The Island of Sunken Gold is replete with romance and Thrills.

Cast includes:—BRUCE GORDON, the screen's finest of he-men, a leading man in Ruth Roland's "The Timber Queen", and "Ruth of the Range".

DUKE KAHNAMOKU played in Ronald Colmans' "The Rescue".

Also:—A ROLLICKING FARCE.

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Adapted from "The Farmer from Texas" and featuring

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4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
The story of a Jewish Boy who became a fighting Irishman.

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A comedy of Racial Prejudice and Human Love.

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The fast moving story carries the hero from lively sessions with Manhattan's fire Department, down through Mexico for a skirmish with the bandits, and then over to an European tabloid Kingdom, where he foils the plotters against the King and becomes king himself by right of birth, as it is discovered that his own mother is a member of the Royal Family.

The athletic star rapidly performs one stunt after another and there is not a foot of superfluous padding.

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BOMBAY, SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1930.

Baldwin Gives A Lead To Indian Politicians.

WHY HE DECLINED INVITATION TO UNEMPLOYMENT CONFERENCE.

NO PARTICIPATION WITHOUT POWERS TO DECIDE ISSUES.

LONDON, July 2.

The text is published of the correspondence which has passed between the Premier and Messrs. Baldwin and Lloyd George, regarding the holding of Three-Party-Conferences on agriculture and unemployment. The Premier had invited them to take part in such conferences. Mr. Baldwin has declined the invitation to both the conferences.

In regard to the Unemployment Conference, he said "You have made it perfectly clear that whilst inviting other parties to conference with you, you reserve to Government the liberty for decision as to what is to be done. We are in fact invited not to a Council of State whose decisions will prevail but to a conference in which you will submit to us your proposals when they have matured, with the purpose and sole purpose of ascertaining what facilities we can accord for their execution. This is indeed a striking innovation in our constitutional procedure under which such declaration of policy would normally be made on the floor of the House of Commons and the co-operation of the Opposition openly invited.

OF WHAT USE?

"We are compelled, therefore, to ask our selves whether our participation in conference held in circumstances and under restrictions proposed by you could be of any public service. Our views upon unemployment problem its causes and its remedies, so far as they depend upon political action have been frequently explained. We believe that principal reasons for decrease of unemployment are to be found in the lack of confidence in industrial and business circles occasioned by politicti and economic policy of the Government and its supporters and in the excessive burden of taxation laid upon industry in the execution of that policy. We believe further that the cost of effective help which can be given to industry in the maintenance and discovery of its markets lies in that wide extension of policy of safeguarding which forms one of the main planks in the Conservative programme and in securing and extending its position in other parts of the Empire by a system of preferential tariffs with our Dominions and Colonies. You have yourself been at pains to indicate that no useful purpose would be served by a discussion of their views in conference in which two of the Parties are irrevocably opposed to them. It is impossible for us to enter a conference in which consideration of contribution which we have to make are ruled out from beginning and we are expected to assume as a basis of our discussion the continu of a policy which has so gravely added to national distress.

PREMIER'S REPLY.

Premier, replying to Mr. Baldwin said: "I had hoped that it had been made abundantly clear by Government that its proposal was not, as you say, to confer with other parties after it had decided what to do but befor having come to decision and in hope that when decision was reached it might embody common views. Of course, Government was to be responsible for action finally adopted. Nothing else is constitutionally possible but those taking part in advisory deliberations would in no way be bound to support anything contrary to views they expressed.

NATIONAL EFFORT.

Government tried to secure national egort to meet special national emergency. Invitation therefore was not given in order to open up ordinary partisan controversy either on agriculture or unemployment but rather to try and discover if whilst continuing to advocate their own views ptrties wolud confer on peculiar needs of moment and see whether some action of practical and perhaps temporary kind could be devised to alleviate unfortunate conditions in which sections of our agriculturists and our industrialists find themselves owing to world causes. You and your colleagues decline to consider the proposal to make this national effort. That is all in which for the moment I am interested."

Mr. Lloyd George accepting invitions to both conferences said: "The economic condition of the country is such that I am convinced that an inter party co-operation is necessary if we are to take action necessary to put agriculture on its feet again and reduce unemployment to normal

The Premier, replying to Mr. Baldwin said: "I had hoped that it had what to do but before having come tional effort to meet special national emergency. Invitation to advocate their own views parties would confer on peculiar some action of practical and perhap s temporary kind could be leagues decline to consider the vitations to both conferences said —B. O. W.

GIRLS PICKET BOMBAY COLLEGES.

A cordon of fair students of St. Xavier's College, Bombay, who proved invincible for boys who wanted to carry out the "conscience" clause of Students' Conference Resolution!

QUALIFYING FOR A CAREER!

Trampling under foot his fellow comrades a student of the Gujarat College, Ahmedabad, entering College to qualify for a career

DOCTOR BEASANT IMPATIENT.

"My Place Is Behind Congress," She Declares.

APPEAL TO LIBERALS TO RALLY ROUND.

Boycott, The Only Weapon For Englishman's "Don't Care."

LONDON, July 4.

Doctor Besant presiding over a meeting of many prominent Indian Liberals and members of the Parliament, gathered to consider the present political situation in India, said, she has become day by day very impatient over the Indian problem, seeing that the English people did not care what happened in India. 'It appears to me," said Mrs. Besant "that boycott is the only weapon, as England understands only something which affects herself." Now that the Congress Working Committee has been declared an unlawful association, as an ex-president of the Congress, and therefore a member of the All-India Congress Committee, she felt her place was behind the Congress and she appealed to all the Liberals to rally round the Congress.—Free Press Beam Service.

MORE TRIBUTES TO CONGRESS HOSPITAL.

What An Ex-Judge Says

"I cannot help feeling that mere force and nothing less is the cause of this tale of misery". These are the remarks made by Mr. Krishnalal M. Jhaveri, an Ex-Judge of the High Court, Ex-Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court, Bombay, who visited the Congress Hospital with Mr. V. N. Pakvasa.

In the following letter he gives an eloquent tribute to the Congress Hospital. He has also made a donation of Rs. 100 to the Hospital Fund.

Those sisters of mercy including a European lady who come from the rich and high families of Bombay and who do not shrink from the dirtiest and meanest of duties in looking after the comforts of the patients open altogether a new and admirable chapter in the lifework of India's womanhood. They supplement the work of their brothers. I and my friend heard first hand i.e. from the mouths of the patients themselves, the heroic tales of their woes. They described to us as to how they came by their injuries serious in many cases; one patient was beaten so much and so insistently, that he lost consciousness thrice. The patient injured by the horses hoof also showed us the seat of his injury. The combined effect of all this tale of misery was that one could not but feel that mere brute force and nothing less must have been used against them and that too when they were unarmed.

Many prominent men visited the Congress Hospital on Thursday and gave donations as a token of their sympathy for the satyagrahi sufferers. Sjt. Mafatlal Gagalbhai a Gujerati millowner, donated Rs. 1,001.

INDIANS IN EAST AFRICA.

Colonial Secretary's Decisions Satisfactory, Says Mr. Andrews.

INORDINATE DELAY IN REALISATION.

LONDON, July 2.

Interviewed by the Free Press regarding the East African decisions Mr. C. F. Andrews stated that Indians, Arabs and Africans had gained an important point in the Colonial Secretary's decision to retain Crown Colony Government in Kenya rejecting the proposal for an unofficial majority. There was a further gain that representation of Africans was not confined to Europeans. A third point gained was the full acceptance of the principle of common franchise though the delay in realisation was disappointing. While the White paper is more satisfactory than expected, utmost care must needs be taken lest the decisions should be weakened in future discussions.

Mr. Andrews regards the decisions in Ceylon affecting Indians as very unsatisfactory.—Free Press Beam Service.

MORE REPRESSION IN CALCUTTA.

—:o:—

Jail For Satyagrahis.

DAILY SEARCH OF CONGRESS OFFICE.

CALCUTTA, July 3.

Mr. Jibanlal Pandit, ex-Secretary of the Burrabazar Civil Disobedience Committee, who is already undergoing six months' imprisonment, was prosecuted under the Press Act in connection with the Hindi leaflet entitled "The Vile Aspect of Repression." He was acquitted.

Mr. Indra Narayan Sen, President of the Bengal Civil Disobedience Council, was charged with having incited the Policemen to resign their jobs. The case is adjourned for a fresh charge under Section 124 A.

PROFESSOR SURRENDERS.

Professor J. L. Banerjee, who was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment under Section 124-A for a speech in connection with Satin Sen Day celebration, surrendered to-day.

Twelve volunteers were sentenced to six months' imprisonment under the Ordinance for picketing liquor shop, three others were sentenced to 7 days' simple imprisonment and 14 others to six months' imprisonment under Section 107 by the Jorabagan Magistrate.

BOYCOTT IN CALCUTTA.

A large number of ladies, girls and Congress volunteers picketed foreign cloth shops in Burrabazar and Bowbazar Street. 45 volunteers were arrested but all except ten were let off.

A Swadeshi Pracharak Mandal has been started in Calcutta for encouraging the use of Swadeshi articles. Messrs. M. P. Gandhi and H. P. Bagaria are its secretaries.

BRITISH BANKERS' S. O. S.

—:o:—

"Extend—Our—Markets Plea.

IMPOSE DUTIES ON FOREIGN IMPORTS.

LONDON, July 4.

A meeting of bankers and financial houses including the Bank of England and Chairman of the National, Westminster and Midland Banks has adopted a resolution that urgent measures to promote inter-imperial trade are needed to secure and extend the market for British products and that an immediate step to that is reciprocal trade agreements between the nations of the British Empire.

As a condition for securing such agreements, Britain must retain an open market for all Empire Products while being prepared to impose duties on all imports from other countries.

A copy of the resolution has been sent to Party Leaders.

The resolution is important politically and economically as bankers have hitherto been traditional defenders of Free trade.—Reuter.

LAHORE, July 3.

Picketing of liquor shops continues in Lahore. Four pickets were arrested yesterday. A number of ladies demonstrated before liquor shops and the houses of liquor shop owners.—Free Press.

DAILY SEARCH.

As usual the Police raided the B. P. C. C. office, took down the names of people who were present there but made no arrests.

Two volunteers were arrested in Harrison Road for selling Congress Bulletins.—Free Press.

MEERUT "CONSPIRACY" CASE.

—:o:—

Application For Bail On Ground Of Sickness.

MEERUT, July 3.

In the alleged Meerut conspiracy case to-day Mr. D. P. Sinha, Defence Counsel moved an application for bail on behalf of Ajodhya Prasad on the ground of sickness. Referring to the record of the Civil Surgeon which states that the applicant's health is not likely to suffer on account of detention in custody, Counsel contended that this opinion was irrelevant. He added medical opinion was only relevant for determining whether the accused was sick within the meaning of law. In this case Ajodhya Prasad was indisputably sick. Whether he should be released on bail was for the discretion of the court.

Counsel submitted the 'proviso' in Section 497 reduced the offence to the class of offences not punishable by death or transportation for life. As such bail ought to be granted in the ordinary course. The Civil Surgeon had agreed that transfer of the accused to Dehra Dun jail might prove beneficial to the accused. Counsel wanted to go a step further and requested the court that the accused should be permitted to go to Dehra Dun as a freeman.

Mr. Kemp Senior Crown Counsel, opposing the application, said he could not agree to Mr. Sinha's interpretation of section 497 which could not be supported by any authority as for Mr. Sinha's argument that the confinement in jail would injure the health of the accused, Mr. Kemp submitted that if he was sick, in any case, the accused would have to be confined to bed. In the jail hospital he would be better looked after; as such there was no ground for bail.

Mr. Sinha replying submitted he could not accept the proposition that the jail hospital was a better place than the home of the accused.

Orders were reserved.—A. P.

TIRUPAPULIYUR CONVICTIONS.

—:o:—

TIRUPAPULIYUR, July 3.

Dr. Chelapathy Row was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 or, in default, to six months' more, under section 17 (2) Criminal Law Amendment Act.

SATUTI SAMITI PRESIDENT JAILED.

Sjt. Sivasankar Sastry, President of the Satuti Samiti was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 or in default to six months' more.—Free Press.

Pt. R. Tewari & 20 Volunteers Arrested.

ALLAHABAD, July 4.

Pandit Ramkrishna Tewary and twenty others were arrested at Ballia, according to a wire, for picketing courts the day after Pandit Motilal's arrest.

A Naini Tal message says Kunvor Anand Singh of Kashipur was arrested at Haldwani and brought to Nainital with a number of volunteers.—A. P.

SATYAGRAHIS HUNGER STRIKING.

—:o:—

War Council On Trial.

LAHORE, July 3.

Two more members of the Nawjiwan Sabha who were arrested under the Criminal Law Amendment Act were bailed out on a security of Rs. 10,000.

Four volunteers who were for picketing are on hungerstrike as a protest against the bad food supplied to them. Other political prisoners are contemplating doing same.

AMRITSAR WAR COUNCIL TRIAL.

Hearing commenced in the Borstal Jail before the Additional Magistrate of Mr. Jiwanlal Kapur, Barat-Law, General Secretary of the War Council, Moulvi Abdulla, President, Amarsingh Jabbal, Amritsar War Council, Chhabildas Jagannath, Thakur Dutt and Malikal Khan. All of them were connected with the War Council and were arrested under Section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

The accused did not participate in the proceedings.

Dr. Gokulchand Narang, President of the High Court Bar Association, and several eminent Advocates were present to watch the proceedings on behalf of the High Court Bar.

Master Mahomed Shafi of the War Council and Maulana Abdul Majid, President of the Young Muslim Association, were arrested under Section 108. They refused to come out on bail and so were sent to the lockup.—Free Press.

SECOND 'GANDHI DAY'.

BELGAUM, July 3.

Six volunteers were arrested here yesterday, out of whom two were subsequently released. The remaining four were convicted and sentenced to two weeks' simple imprisonment for picketing of liquor shops.

The local Municipality at a general meeting, it is reported, has fixed July 10 for the consideration of the question of hoisting of the national flag.

The Second Gandhi Day will be observed in Belgaum on July 5th.—Free Press.

DR. INDRA SEN ARRESTED.

—:o:—

President Of Bengal Civil Disobedience Committee.

CALCUTTA, July 3.

Dr. Indra Narayan Sen, President of the Bengal Civil Disobedience Council was arrested under Section 131 I. P. C. at Dinajpur on a warrant issued from Calcutta and he was subsequently brought down to Calcutta. It is believed that the arrest was made in connection with the articles which appeared in Satyagraha Bulletins over Resolution No. 6 of the Congress Working Committee.—Free Press.

CONGRESS CMP RAIDED.

TANUKU, (Andhra Desa), July 3.

The Congress Sibiram was raided by the Police and the tricoloured flag was removed. The tricoloured from the Bharat Kadarnilayam was also removed.

The Secretary of the Tanuku Taluk Congress Committee and eight others were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment under the Criminal Law Amendment Act.—Free Press.

IMPERIAL TOBACCO CO.—VICTIMISES KHADDARITES.

LAHORE, July 3.

The "Tribune" understands that the Imperial Tobacco Company, Lahore Branch did not allow their Indian staff to attend Office attired in Khaddar and suspended two members for an indefinite period.

The Manager of the Lahore Branch is reported to have stated that he would not mind failure in business, but would not alow the staff to favour the boycott of British goods.—Free Press.

VOLUNTEERS ARRESTED.

—:o:—

DELHI, July 2.

Six Congress Volunteers were arrested at Bawana about 12 miles from Delhi The Volunteers were carrying on a strong propaganda here against the paying of land revenue. A notice was served by the Government, on the landholders to pay up the revenue before June 13. Though the date has expired, the Revenue has not yet been paid. The volunteers have been charged under Section 108 Cr. P. C.—Free Press.

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